

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1927—VOL. XIX, NO. 69

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## CANTON ARMY DRIVES SUN'S FORCES BACK

Fall of Hangchow Imminent as Result of Defeat—Communications Cut

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW SERVICE SUSPENDED

Question of Defense of the International Settlement Is Again Revived

SHANGHAI, Feb. 16 (AP)—The downfall of Hangchow, capital of Chekiang Province and chief outpost of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, is imminent as the result of a major defeat suffered by his troops on the southern battlefield. Confirmation of a report that the troops of Marshal Sun, defender of Shanghai, had been pushed back by the onrushing southern army was received here today. Incoming reports failed to make clear the details of the sudden and unexpected turn of events. The Cantonese forces evidently filtered propaganda through to Sun's troops and adopted other tactics similar to those used at Kiangling last November, bringing Marshal Sun on the verge of complete collapse and causing him to lose not only Kiangling but the whole of Kiangling and Kiangling provinces.

It was believed that Marshal Sun's communications, which until a few days ago stretched out along the Hangchow-Hangchow line, had been cut. The Cantonese thrust. The position of General Pao-shan, commander of Sun's troops in the southern front, is obscure, but there is reason to believe they either have been cut off from the main force or have gone over to the Cantonese ranks.

Sun Forces Near Hangchow  
Reliable foreign news sources reported Cantonese troops already had appeared at Guyangshien, 18 miles southwest of Hangchow, and at Chukhsien, Yenchow and Tunglu.

In bringing about their victory, the southern army had made use of a column of troops from Fukien Province and combined it with other Nationalist soldiers, which they found either impossible or undesirable for use in defending their capital, Hankow, against a northern advance now in prospect near there.

All indications are that the forces of Marshal Sun still greatly outnumber the foe, but demoralization apparently has set in among his troops. The bulk of the remaining Sun Chuan-fang army, apparently has withdrawn to the west of Hangchow for a last stand.

Foreign agents of the Shanghai municipality stationed at Hangchow for military observation were unable to communicate with Shanghai tonight. The Shanghai-Hangchow Railroad has suspended passenger service, due, it was understood, to the concentration of rolling stock in case Marshal Sun's troops find it necessary to fall back further in the direction of Shanghai.

Leading Parties  
The defeat of Sun revitalizes the question of the defense of the Shanghai international settlement in the event of his complete collapse and a Cantonese invasion. At present, there are about 4000 British troops in Shanghai, including the Punjabi units and 2500 sailors aboard ships in the harbor.

Available landing parties from American ships total 1100 men. The question also is raised whether two brigades of troops now en route from England would be halted at Hong Kong, as Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, assured the House of Commons would be done if the British-Cantonese agreement were signed, and there were no further emergencies. The British (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1927

| Local  |    |
|--|----|
| Decline in Building Permits                            | 4B |
| Making Homes Out of Houses                             | 4B |
| Radio Tonight  | 4B |
| Club Women's   | 4B |
| General  |    |
| France Opposed to Coolidge Proposal                    | 1  |
| House of Lords Reform Urged                            | 1  |
| President Names New Envoys                             | 1  |
| Area   | 1  |
| New York Canal Change Urged                            | 1  |
| Four-Year Term Move Proposed                           | 1  |
| Northwestern Roads to Unite                            | 1  |
| President Receives Telegram                            | 1  |
| Treasury Needs Enter Tax Suit                          | 1  |
| Miners Offer Pay Proposal                              | 1  |
| Drillable Metal Found in Be Pool                       | 1  |
| Harvard Advertising Awards Made                        | 1  |
| People Shown to Have Power to Clean State              | 1  |
| States Debate Crime Problem                            | 1  |
| Roy Scout Fund Gets \$10,000                           | 1  |
| Roy Traffic Notes                                      | 1  |
| Greece Seeking Stable Finance                          | 1  |
| Financial  |    |
| Railroad Issues Lead Upwelling                         | 12 |
| New York and Boston Stocks                             | 12 |
| New York Curb Market                                   | 12 |
| Hide Prices Show Easing                                | 12 |
| World Market Holds Steady                              | 12 |
| New York Bond Market                                   | 12 |
| Cotton Cloth Market Progressing                        | 12 |
| Sports   |    |
| Jacob Shaffer Adds Hoppe                               | 9  |
| World's Three-Cushion Billiards                        | 9  |
| National Hockey League                                 | 9  |
| Features   |    |
| Exkimo and Astor Origin Traced to Asia by New Evidence | 5  |
| World News Page  | 6  |
| Kansas College   | 6  |
| At Home  | 6  |
| Sunset Stories   | 6  |
| Sundials   | 6  |
| What They Are Saying                                   | 6  |
| In the Light   | 6  |
| World of the World                                     | 6  |
| News of Freemasonry                                    | 6  |
| With the Librarian                                     | 6  |
| Book Reviews and Literary News                         | 6  |
| The Home Forum   | 6  |
| Right Thinking and Happiness                           | 6  |
| Editorials   | 6  |
| Letters to the Editor                                  | 6  |
| The Crossways of the World                             | 6  |
| The Week in Berlin                                     | 6  |

## Canada's Envoy Sets Example of "Scholar in Politics" Ideal

Conservative by Environment, Mr. Massey Swung to Liberal Political Affiliations—Will Devote Energies to Promoting Friendship With America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa  
CANADIAN Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Washington—rather large and imposing title to be laid upon a young man's shoulders. But it is confidently expected that Vincent Massey will be fully capable of bearing this new and difficult burden.

Mr. Massey was born to responsibility. His disposition and temperament he also takes a keen, even an enthusiastic, enjoyment in the business, artistic, and social activities of his fellow men. As the son and grandson of successful manufacturers—known internationally under the firm name of the Massey-Harris Company, makers of agricultural implements—he might reasonably have been expected to concentrate his energies along purely business lines. But he graduated from University College of the University of Toronto in 1910 with such an interest in history as to induce him to remain for a time as dean of residence, to teach it to his fellow students.

It was after the war—during which time he made himself so useful as commanding officer of the university musketry school and in other ways to his alma mater—that he became assistant secretary of the war committee of the Federal Cabinet, and later as director of repatriation, that he entered actively into his father's business as secretary and director, and eventually as president.



During these years he was continually before the public as the patron of the arts, especially music, drama, and painting. He took a close and personal interest in the construction of Hart House—that remarkable building of University of Toronto, combining living accommodation, library, gymnasium, and theater under one roof—and receives much of the credit for its phenomenal success. He became a director of Massey Hall, Toronto's largest theater and musical hall.

## SLASH IN LOCAL TAXES ADVISED

Textile Manufacturer for 50 Per Cent Cut and Moratorium on Laws

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 16 (AP)—A three-year moratorium on all restrictive legislation coupled with a 50 per cent cut in local taxes is what Massachusetts textile industry needs to put it on its feet, Russell H. Leonard, treasurer of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, declared at a Chamber of Commerce meeting here today.

This State, he charged, had made more regulatory laws than any other state or country in the world's history.

"Such procedure," he said, speaking of his recommendations, "might encourage manufacturers to tackle with renewed energy the many problems which make a responsible textile job today so little envied and so seldom sought."

"We have been doing a lot of talking about the ailments of the cotton goods industry but the fact is we have not done anything to correct them, except to close up mill after mill. Unless there is a temporary downpour of profitable orders from the sky we have some important matters to attend to."

"Local taxes should be half the present amount. I am frank to say I do not know how. It is not the sort of job with which I am familiar. But it is perfectly evident that we have all educated ourselves to a scale of living to ameliorating social conditions to an extent we cannot afford. We are situated in a glorious commonwealth, but one which, wisely or unwisely, has hedged industry about with more regulatory and restrictive legislation than any other state in any other country on earth at any time in history."

Mr. Leonard, widely known in the textile business, became directly interested in the situation here as a result of taking over of the Massachusetts cotton mills by the Pepperell Manufacturing Company of Biddeford, Me.

## POSTAL PACTS SIGNED WITH 23 COUNTRIES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, has concluded agreements with 23 foreign governments for the special delivery in those countries of American mail and of foreign mail in the United States. A 20-cent stamp is required for the special service.

The Postmaster-General expects within a short time to conclude similar agreements with the remaining important countries in the Universal Postal Union. At present it applies only to Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland.

## Three British Envoys Meet at Washington

By the Associated Press

Washington  
WITH the arrival of Vincent Massey, the new Canadian Minister to the United States, three permanent envoys, of the British Commonwealth met last night in Washington for the first time in history.

Sir Esmé Howard, the British Ambassador, and Prof. Timothy Smiddy, Minister of the Irish Free State, greeted Mr. Massey at the station upon his arrival from Ottawa. Staffs of both the British Embassy and the Free State Legation comprised the welcoming delegation.

## RETURNS BASED ON VALUE URGED FOR UTILITIES

Prof. Daniels Holds Income Should Not Be Determined From Investment

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16 (Special)—Public utilities are entitled to returns based on their present value, and not on the amount invested in the company, said Prof. Winthrop M. Daniels, who holds the Thomas De Witt Cuyler Memorial professorship of Transportation at Yale University, in addressing the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers here today on "Investment versus Present Value." Before coming to Yale Professor Daniels served on the Interstate Commerce Commission from 1914 to 1923, acting as chairman in 1918-19.

Professor Daniels said in part: "Many things about the World War are being rapidly forgotten. But one change we are not able to forget. That is the gulf which still separates pre-war prices from those we confront today. While the present price level seems reasonably stable, it is probably correct to say that it is at least 50 per cent higher than the pre-war price level. The engineer also understands how rapid has been the change in the technical apparatus of utilities since the pre-war period, and how rapidly obsolescence impairs the value of apparatus which, physically speaking, is still capable of use."

Prudent Investment  
"Where utility properties were mainly constructed prior to 1918, the measure of their investment, or present value, will be far less than the amount which is ordinarily found to represent their present value. If a utility plant shows an actual investment of \$1,000,000 and the present value of \$1,500,000, should the return be calculated on the former or the latter? And, if 10 years hence the investment is found to be \$1,000,000 and the present value only \$500,000, which shall be used as the base on which to compute the return on capital?"

"There is sound warrant to hold that the present value base is the more equitable. If in both cases the rate of fair return be the same, let us say 7 per cent, the \$1,500,000 return on the higher base will provide more nearly the same purchasing power in the hands of its recipients, as did a return of \$700,000 when the investment was originally made."

"The higher rates which consumers would have to pay is presumably no more burdensome a levy upon the higher money incomes which eventually prevail when the price level has permanently risen than the aggregate of lower rates which allowed a return of \$700,000 in this period of original investment and low prices. If, moreover, the conditions were reversed, and with an actual investment of \$1,000,000, the present value were to be set at \$500,000, the 7 per cent return of \$350,000 on the lower base would, in the event of a lower level of general prices, afford the recipients a virtually the same purchasing power as did \$700,000 when the investment was made at the higher price level."

"Moreover, the abatement in the level of money incomes would be highly controversial question upon a definite basis. The rank and file of the Conservatives want immediate action to empower the lords to pending an appeal to the constituencies, any revolutionary legislation in what is now recognized as the probable event of the Labor Party's return to office. The Cabinet approves their object, but is waiting until public opinion is ripe."

## Hereditary Element to Be Reduced in House of Lords in Great Britain

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Government's proposals for the House of Lords reform include reducing the hereditary element in the Chamber. The Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, stated this in the House of Commons last night. The occasion was a motion for the Lords' reform, introduced by Gerald B. Hurst, the Conservative member for Most Sids, Manchester. This motion was talked out after being violently attacked by Labor speakers, but the Government, in declining its support, renewed its election promise to take up this question later.

## HOPE TO MAKE LIQUOR BAD FORM IN SOCIETY

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 16 (Special)—"I serve no cocktails," an article by a prominent hostess of New York published in the current number of a magazine devoted to social forms, is used as the keynote of a campaign for law-observance in the drawing room launched here by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National W. G. T. U.

"We mean to let young people know that it is good form to decline," said Mrs. Boole. "The patriotism of law observance is above the temptation set by a hostess. We are following up a program outlined at the recent Washington conference in which emphasized the importance of social leaders observing the law. President Coolidge has set the example."

## NEW REVENUES IN SIGHT WILL COVER BUDGET

Ways and Means Head Reports That Increases Will Be Amply Cared For

New or increased revenues of the State will more than cover the increase of more than \$4,000,000 in State expenditures which are planned mainly for a building program and increase of State employees' pay, Henry L. Shattuck, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, told the Massachusetts House of Representatives today.

The report of the committee follows closely the budget submitted by Governor Fuller in all major items, but embodies minor revisions, which amount to \$358,500 in increase and \$197,400 in decrease, making the total of proposed appropriations \$51,803,383.34. This will leave a general fund reserve of more than \$345,000 inside the State's estimated revenues, Mr. Shattuck said.

The estimated departmental receipts and motor vehicle corporation tax receipts, plus free cash and a state tax of \$12,000,000 to be levied on the cities and towns, amount to \$52,682,580.05.

Extra expenditures over those of last year will be met, Mr. Shattuck said, by income from four principal sources, new revenue estimated at \$1,000,000 from the estate tax, increased revenue estimated at \$1,035,000 from the corporation and inheritance taxes, increased revenue estimated at \$1,500,000 from highway fund receipts, and an increase in free cash on hand estimated at \$151,000.

"Our two chief problems this year are salaries and building program," Mr. Shattuck said. The salary question has been studied by Griffiths and salary schedules. In order to complete a reclassification of positions in 814 groups, and recommend the maximum and minimum salaries for each group. These include heads of departments and other holding positions. With a view to bringing all salaries by 1928 at least up to such new minimum ranges as may be adopted, provision has been made in the personal service items which will permit salary increases on an annual basis to the amount of \$600,000, in addition to the substantial increases which were granted as of June first last year, and which came into effect on a full year's basis at the beginning of this fiscal year.

What Governor Recommends  
"A number of positions, the salaries attaching to which are fixed by statute, are out of line with the present salary schedule. In order that they may be readjusted consistently with salaries proposed for positions of similar grade and with proposed increases in salaries attaching to positions of lower grade, it is recommended that they be placed on a maximum and minimum basis. His Excellency recommends that all statutory salaries except those of heads of departments be repealed; and bills to carry this recommendation into effect are being prepared. Further readjustments in salaries of heads of departments have been prepared, and appear in House Document 1001. These steps are essential to the completion of a revised schedule of salaries."

As to the building program he said in part: "Much study has been given to the institutional needs of the various departments and as a result a building program calling for \$3,040,585, as compared with \$1,136,720 last year, has been prepared. Further reference to the specific items in this program will be made in discussing the appropriations for these departments."

No Borrowing for Buildings  
"As has been our custom ever since the adoption of the executive budget, the funds required to carry out the program will be raised from current receipts and taxes. None of it will be borrowed."

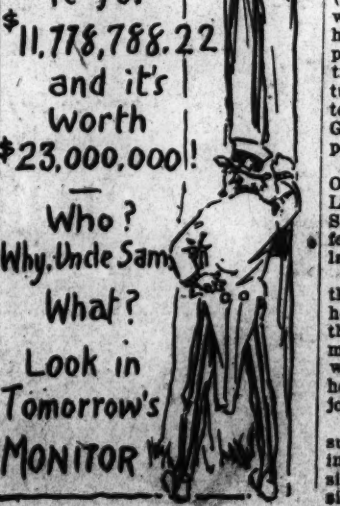
"The recent review of our institutional needs discloses that substantially larger annual appropriations will be required to provide for necessary replacements and renewals, and for increased facilities. It is my belief that for five years, at least, we should average to spend not less than \$3,000,000 a year on building program, and beyond that time I see no prospect that we may properly drop our average annual expenditure below \$2,000,000."

Changes made in the Governor's budget by the Ways and Means Committee (Continued on Page 5B, Column 4)

## He Bought it for \$11,778,788.22 and it's worth \$23,000,000!

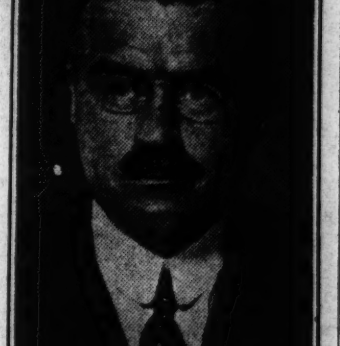
Who? Why, Uncle Sam!

What? Look in Tomorrow's Monitor!



## Choice for Hungarian Post

Third Assistant Secretary of State, Named by President Coolidge to Be American Minister at Budapest, Succeeding Theodore Brenzano, Who Is Retiring.



WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—President Coolidge has named J. Butler Wright, Third Assistant Secretary of State, to be American Minister at Budapest, succeeding Theodore Brenzano, who is retiring.

## NEW AMERICAN ENVOYS NAMED

President Appoints Three "Career" Men to Vacant Ministerial Posts

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Coolidge has further disclosed his increasing dependence upon trained diplomats in the foreign service, in announcing the selection of three new American ministers, all of long service in the State Department.

Leland Harrison, now an Assistant Secretary of State, to be Minister at Stockholm; J. Butler Wright, also an Assistant Secretary of State, to be Minister at Budapest; Hugh R. Wilson, now chief of the division of current information, State Department, to be Minister at Bern.

These selections brought to a total of 15 the "career" appointments President Coolidge has made in the diplomatic service as compared to 10 German reparations and similar involved questions. At Stockholm he will succeed Rober Woods Bliss, who has been transferred to Buenos Aires.

Mr. Wright also has had wide diplomatic training and was a member of the technical group at the Washington arms conference, while Mr. Wilson has served as Counselor of Embassy in Peking, Tokyo, Berlin and Paris. He will succeed at Bern, Hugh Gibson, who is being transferred to Brussels.

William R. Castle of the District of Columbia, now chief of the western European division of the State Department, and Francis Whitely of Maryland, now counsel of the American Embassy at Madrid, have been nominated by President Coolidge to be Assistant Secretaries of State, taking the places of Mr. Wright and Mr. Harrison.

## LIGHTED PEDESTRIAN MEASURE IS DEFEATED

Connecticut Legislative Committee Rejects Bill

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16 (AP)—Connecticut pedestrians who venture forth on the highways at night will not resemble a flock of fireflies, it was indicated yesterday, when the Committee on Motor Vehicles of the General Assembly voted to recommend the rejection of a bill requiring such pedestrians to carry lights.

Another bill which would require pedestrians to walk on the left side of the highways was also acted upon unfavorably.

The bill exempting motorists from liability for persons receiving gratuitous rides will be reported unfavorably, but a bill will be brought in later covering this subject.

## Oklahoma Woman Legislator Wins Step in Move to Open Governorship to Women

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 16 (Special)—Mrs. Anna Lasky, lone woman Representative in the Oklahoma lower house, revealed her prowess as a legislator and her devotion to "women's rights" when she turned defeat into victory for a bill to allow women to hold the office of Governor and other major political positions in the State.

Now the eyes of the women of Oklahoma are turned upon Mrs. Lamar Looney, lone woman State Senator, upon whose generalship the fate of the bill in the upper branch largely rests.

It was a determined opposition that Mrs. Lasky had to overcome in her championship of the measure in the House—an opposition grounded more or less in the belief that woman's place is paramountly in the home, at least not in governmental jobs.

## ITALY TO FOLLOW FRANCE IN REFUSING INVITATION; LEAGUE ACTION FAVORED

Washington Hopes Are Said to Have Been Severely "Jolted" by Reply

## AMERICA NOW WAITS ON ENGLAND AND JAPAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Hopes of the Washington Government for an effective naval limitation conference have been jolted severely by a polite rejection from France, and a forest that Italy will decline to participate.

With the declination last night of France, the opinion here was that Italy would accept, and still make possible the gathering of representatives of a sufficient number of nations to grapple with the problem in the limiting of armaments not touched upon at the Washington conference.

A semi-official communiqué issued in Rome today announced that Italy would follow the lead of France, declining to the proposal of President Coolidge for the conference, leaving as a matter of conjecture the next step of the American Government in seeking methods of obtaining the agreements it has hoped for.

Tentative consideration had been given to a possible four-power conference, participated in by the United States, Japan, Italy and Great Britain, even before the unfavorable French reply was received. Acceptance of the Coolidge invitation was considered as having been assured from Japan and Great Britain, but obviously the attitude of Great Britain may now be affected by the position of France and Italy.

Further Decision Deferred  
For the moment it is unlikely that any plan of action will be formulated here in the absence of the British and Japanese formal replies. The French communiqué, which stated that the main contention that the American plan might compromise the success of the preliminary disarmament commission created by the League of Nations, whether its tenor has left room for hope that further correspondence with France might create a better understanding of the American suggestions was not disclosed. The Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, probably will defer decision in that regard until the Italian reply is before him.

The statement issued by Mr. Kellogg last night calling attention to evidence of misunderstanding in Paris, did not go beyond expressing the hope of ultimate French agreement. The Italian note may offer slight possibility to the official eye, but the immediate effect of the Rome announcement is the creation of an added obstacle to any proposal for limiting cruiser, destroyer and submarine tonnage in accordance with the Washington treaty theory of reconciling French theory with French and Italian views.

Mr. Kellogg Still Hopeful  
Although France has rejected the proposal of President Coolidge for a five-power conference on the limitation of naval armaments, the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, is hopeful that the French Government ultimately "will lend its aid toward the consummation of such an agreement."

The main contention of France in her reply, written by the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, and approved by the entire cabinet, is that the American proposals in their present form might compromise the success of the Preliminary Disarmament Commission, created by the League of Nations and already in operation at Geneva. The plan of President Coolidge, the French note said, "can be effectively examined" by the commission.

In commenting on France's refusal, Mr. Kellogg expressed the belief that the French Government has misunderstood in several points the full purpose of the President's proposal. "A serious blow to the whole cause of disarmament," the Secretary of State said, "would result from the postponement to the indefinite future of all the steps which are necessary to the consummation of the League of Nations plan of competitive naval building."

Emphasizing his view that the United States proposal did not conflict with the League's armament plans, as contended in the French note, Mr. Kellogg declared that President Coolidge in his message of Feb. 10 had signified the intention of this country to continue its participation in the League of Nations.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

## Refusal Is Seen as Probable Check to American Initiative

Two points are especially applauded, namely, that armaments should be treated as a whole and not sectionally, and that, with regard to the navy, a round figure of tonnage should be allotted to each power without stipulating what kind of vessel be built. The first point permits France to consider all factors, diplomatic, economic and geographical, as well as military, detrimental to its safety, and to subordinate disarmament to positive assurances of security.

Other nations unable to afford to construct a large navy of capital ships, to build the cheaper but dangerous submarine. The campaign against the submarine falls completely on deaf ears in France, where such ships are regarded as the defensive weapon of the poorer nations. It is to be noted that the technical committee connected with the preparatory disarmament commission recently voted on these two points. The French thesis, though there were many abstentions. There is great speculation how the French reply will be received and whether France will be made the scapegoat. It is expected that an effort will be made to elaborate the three-power pact, but diplomatic circles seem to think that the French refusal probably means a check for American initiative. It is also asked whether the United States will recall its delegates from the preparatory commission. That would be a step deeply regretted here, and it is hoped that it will not be contemplated.

Full Text Is Issued of French Reply to Washington Note  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The text of France's reply to the American proposal for a supplementary naval arms conference at Geneva made public last night by the State Department follows:

"The American Government has been good enough to address to the signatories of the Washington convention of Washington of 1922 and as one of them to the French Government a memorandum proposing to negotiate at Geneva between the five powers, disinterested themselves from the general work of the reduction of armaments, the last 10 months by the preparatory commission of disarmament agreement with a view to limiting from now on naval armament for the categories of vessels which are not included in the treaty of Washington. The French Government has accepted the first of all to say how much it appreciates the lofty aim of the American note. The generous idealism which inspires it is in accordance with its own views. No power can be more appreciative of the noble initiative of President Coolidge than France which never ceases to give proofs of her resolutely pacific will."







## FLORIDA CANAL PLAN RENEWED

Existing Waterways Used  
75 Per Cent of Way in  
Route Now Advocated

MIAMI, Fla. (Special Correspondence)—The recent formal opening of the Everglades for agricultural uses and forward steps toward the construction of a ship canal across the State are regarded by business and industrial leaders as strong factors in the movement in Florida toward stabilized commercial activity.

The ship canal has been advocated for fully 50 years and now a definite route has been recommended by Sinclair W. Childs, a civil engineer of Bethlehem, Pa., based upon a study of the geography, topography and resources—both developed and undeveloped—of the region through which the waterway would run.

Would Join Ship Channel

This route follows the course of the Withlacoochee River from its mouth to a point a few miles above Dunellon, where it leaves by an east-northeast course, enters the Ocklawaha above the mouth of Silver Springs Run, thence along this river to a point a few miles east of its junction with Orange Creek, where it leaves for the more direct course via Rodman to the St. Johns, thence along the St. Johns to Jacksonville, where it joins the existing ship channel.

It is proposed that the section between the Withlacoochee and Ocklawaha Rivers be at an elevation of 30 feet above sea level, which is the approximate elevation of waters of these rivers where they unite with the canal.

Saving of 18 Hours  
By using this route, existing waterways will be used for 75 per cent or more of the canal's whole course, all of which are navigable and already under the jurisdiction of the Government.

It affords, it is said, the shortest wholly artificial link, by direct route between navigable waters, across the lowest elevation of land north of Lake Okechobee, and it will provide the shortest possible all-water route from Galveston and other Gulf and Mississippi River ports to the Atlantic seaboard—saving at least 18 hours' sailing time between these ports and Jacksonville, and ports north of that city, and entirely obviating the need for Gulf shipping to pass around the southerly end of this State.

## PRINCE BIBESCU GETS RUMANIAN POST IN MADRID

By Wireless  
BUCHAREST, Feb. 16.—Prince Anton Bibescu, ex-Rumanian Minister to the United States, has been appointed to a similar post in Madrid. Prince Bibescu was recalled from Washington early in 1926 because of a personal difference with Nicholas Titulescu, Rumanian Minister to London, which grew out of the visit of the war debt funding mission headed by Mr. Titulescu to the United States last year. During the last year, Prince Bibescu has been at the Foreign Office here while his wife, the daughter of Lord Oxford, remained in London with the children.

While the differences between

Prince Bibescu and Mr. Titulescu are not yet adjusted, the Premier, General Averescu, has decided that Rumania ought not to be deprived of the services of a trained diplomat merely because of a private dispute with another minister.

## NORTHWESTERN ROADS TO UNITE

Plan for Great Rail Merger  
Joins Three Great Pacific Coast Lines

By the Associated Press  
NEW YORK—Detailed plans for the great northwestern railway merger have been made known here by the unification committee, composed of George F. Baker, chairman; Arthur C. James, deputy chairman; J. P. Morgan, Louis W. Hill and Howard Elliott.

The consolidation, which embraces the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroads, is to be brought about through direct operation of the lines of the three companies, under lease of the properties to a new operating railway company, which will exchange its stock for stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern.

The Spokane, Portland & Seattle is jointly controlled by the two northern roads, which also for more than a quarter of a century have held more than 90 per cent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

Application will be made to the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval of the lease and of acquisition by the new company of the stocks of the northern companies as soon as the committee believes deposits of stocks in accordance with the plan have progressed sufficiently.

The plan is said to be free from complicating features, inasmuch as each of the northern companies has but one class of stock outstanding, and as shares are to be exchanged on a par for par basis.

## SLOT MACHINE TAX ASKED

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—The various slot machines where one deposits a penny, nickel or a quarter and is rewarded by a "sweet," a bit of musical melody, household gas and other commodities, would be put to work for the Texas State Treasury under a pending legislative bill. An annual tax of \$2 for the 1-cent slot machines and \$4 where they charge 5 cents, is sought in a bill sponsored in the House by Ray Holder, Representative. He estimates the annual revenue would amount to \$1,250,000.

FOR MANY A MOTHER THERE IS NO OTHER

Make Rooms Attractive Hang up photos and prints with MOORE PUSH-PIN

Glass, Metal, Wood, Plastic, Rubber, Metal with the Magnet. For framed pictures, mirrors, etc., use

MOORE PUSH-PIN HANGERS like this. Everywhere send for Sample.

New Sampled Cup Hook MOORE PUSH-PIN CO. Philadelphia, Pa.



## FOUR-YEAR TERM MOVE WINS STEP

New York Assembly Adopts  
Amendment Lengthening  
Governor's Tenure

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16 (Special)

—The New York State Assembly has adopted a constitutional amendment increasing the Governor's term of office from two to four years. The vote was 77 to 62. The amendment has to be ratified by the people at the next general election before it can become effective.

Governor Smith, who first suggested the plan, may now be the one to defeat it. He has announced that he will stump the State against it at election time.

The reason for this lies in the political situation. In New York State the Democratic vote is almost entirely in the cities and the Republican vote largely in the more rural sections. The Republicans are able to get out a full party vote in presidential years.

The present four-year term bill sets the elections of governors in presidential years.

Governor Smith wanted the governors elected in even numbered years when there was no Presidential election. In justification of this position he urged that state and national politics should be completely divorced and that national issues should never influence the State's choice of a governor.

The vote in the Assembly was a straight party vote, all the Republicans voting solidly for it. The amendment had already been passed by the Senate.

denial years. The present four-year term bill sets the elections of governors in presidential years.

Governor Smith wanted the governors elected in even numbered years when there was no Presidential election. In justification of this position he urged that state and national politics should be completely divorced and that national issues should never influence the State's choice of a governor.

The vote in the Assembly was a straight party vote, all the Republicans voting solidly for it. The amendment had already been passed by the Senate.

denial years. The present four-year term bill sets the elections of governors in presidential years.

Governor Smith wanted the governors elected in even numbered years when there was no Presidential election. In justification of this position he urged that state and national politics should be completely divorced and that national issues should never influence the State's choice of a governor.

The vote in the Assembly was a straight party vote, all the Republicans voting solidly for it. The amendment had already been passed by the Senate.

denial years. The present four-year term bill sets the elections of governors in presidential years.

Governor Smith wanted the governors elected in even numbered years when there was no Presidential election. In justification of this position he urged that state and national politics should be completely divorced and that national issues should never influence the State's choice of a governor.

The vote in the Assembly was a straight party vote, all the Republicans voting solidly for it. The amendment had already been passed by the Senate.

denial years. The present four-year term bill sets the elections of governors in presidential years.

Governor Smith wanted the governors elected in even numbered years when there was no Presidential election. In justification of this position he urged that state and national politics should be completely divorced and that national issues should never influence the State's choice of a governor.

The vote in the Assembly was a straight party vote, all the Republicans voting solidly for it. The amendment had already been passed by the Senate.

denial years. The present four-year term bill sets the elections of governors in presidential years.

Governor Smith wanted the governors elected in even numbered years when there was no Presidential election. In justification of this position he urged that state and national politics should be completely divorced and that national issues should never influence the State's choice of a governor.

The vote in the Assembly was a straight party vote, all the Republicans voting solidly for it. The amendment had already been passed by the Senate.

denial years. The present four-year term bill sets the elections of governors in presidential years.

Governor Smith wanted the governors elected in even numbered years when there was no Presidential election. In justification of this position he urged that state and national politics should be completely divorced and that national issues should never influence the State's choice of a governor.

The vote in the Assembly was a straight party vote, all the Republicans voting solidly for it. The amendment had already been passed by the Senate.

denial years. The present four-year term bill sets the elections of governors in presidential years.

Governor Smith wanted the governors elected in even numbered years when there was no Presidential election. In justification of this position he urged that state and national politics should be completely divorced and that national issues should never influence the State's choice of a governor.

The vote in the Assembly was a straight party vote, all the Republicans voting solidly for it. The amendment had already been passed by the Senate.

denial years. The present four-year term bill sets the elections of governors in presidential years.

Governor Smith wanted the governors elected in even numbered years when there was no Presidential election. In justification of this position he urged that state and national politics should be completely divorced and that national issues should never influence the State's choice of a governor.

The vote in the Assembly was a straight party vote, all the Republicans voting solidly for it. The amendment had already been passed by the Senate.

## NEW YORK CANAL CHANGES URGED

Sale of Barge Terminals and  
Federal Operation Asked  
by Col. Greene

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16 (Special)

—Declaring that the State Barge Canal System, designed for a maximum capacity of 20,000,000 tons, is

only carrying 2,369,367, and that its continued operation under the present plan is a waste of public money, Col. Frederick S. Greene, superintendent of public works, in a report to the Legislature, urges that the system be taken over by the Federal Government and developed as part of an all-American waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

Colonel Greene asserts that the canal is not fulfilling the purposes for which it was built. He urges the sale of the 15 terminals, seven of which are in New York City, although more than \$7,000,000 has been spent on them by the State. The canal is handicapped, he declares, by fixed bridges which permit only boats of a certain design to navigate it. With these handicaps removed, he adds, the canal could be made profitable.

Rather than squander an additional \$4,457,000, Colonel Greene urges that a constitutional amendment be adopted providing for the sale of the property. He also urges the disposal of the Oswego grain elevator which received no grain last year.

"There is in this State a small group of men who violently object to any change in the canal policy whether or not it be for betterment," the report stated. "To these it is a crime to tell the truth about the canal unless perchance the truth is complimentary."

"The suggestion to sell these terminals, notwithstanding the facts and figures here given, will arouse loud protest from this group; but the value in these properties, if used to improve the canal proper, will be one of more benefit during one season of navigation than would result in 100 years if left invested in useless terminals."

"These terminals have already cost the State merely to purchase and improve, \$6,917,313.71; to complete them as originally designed would cost an additional \$4,457,000, making a total investment of \$11,444,313.71, every dollar of which, so far as canal benefit goes, would be wasted."

only carrying 2,369,367, and that its continued operation under the present plan is a waste of public money, Col. Frederick S. Greene, superintendent of public works, in a report to the Legislature, urges that the system be taken over by the Federal Government and developed as part of an all-American waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

Colonel Greene asserts that the canal is not fulfilling the purposes for which it was built. He urges the sale of the 15 terminals, seven of which are in New York City, although more than \$7,000,000 has been spent on them by the State. The canal is handicapped, he declares, by fixed bridges which permit only boats of a certain design to navigate it. With these handicaps removed, he adds, the canal could be made profitable.

Rather than squander an additional \$4,457,000, Colonel Greene urges that a constitutional amendment be adopted providing for the sale of the property. He also urges the disposal of the Oswego grain elevator which received no grain last year.

"There is in this State a small group of men who violently object to any change in the canal policy whether or not it be for betterment," the report stated. "To these it is a crime to tell the truth about the canal unless perchance the truth is complimentary."

"The suggestion to sell these terminals, notwithstanding the facts and figures here given, will arouse loud protest from this group; but the value in these properties, if used to improve the canal proper, will be one of more benefit during one season of navigation than would result in 100 years if left invested in useless terminals."

"These terminals have already cost the State merely to purchase and improve, \$6,917,313.71; to complete them as originally designed would cost an additional \$4,457,000, making a total investment of \$11,444,313.71, every dollar of which, so far as canal benefit goes, would be wasted."

only carrying 2,369,367, and that its continued operation under the present plan is a waste of public money, Col. Frederick S. Greene, superintendent of public works, in a report to the Legislature, urges that the system be taken over by the Federal Government and developed as part of an all-American waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

Colonel Greene asserts that the canal is not fulfilling the purposes for which it was built. He urges the sale of the 15 terminals, seven of which are in New York City, although more than \$7,000,000 has been spent on them by the State. The canal is handicapped, he declares, by fixed bridges which permit only boats of a certain design to navigate it. With these handicaps removed, he adds, the canal could be made profitable.

Rather than squander an additional \$4,457,000, Colonel Greene urges that a constitutional amendment be adopted providing for the sale of the property. He also urges the disposal of the Oswego grain elevator which received no grain last year.

"There is in this State a small group of men who violently object to any change in the canal policy whether or not it be for betterment," the report stated. "To these it is a crime to tell the truth about the canal unless perchance the truth is complimentary."

"The suggestion to sell these terminals, notwithstanding the facts and figures here given, will arouse loud protest from this group; but the value in these properties, if used to improve the canal proper, will be one of more benefit during one season of navigation than would result in 100 years if left invested in useless terminals."

"These terminals have already cost the State merely to purchase and improve, \$6,917,313.71; to complete them as originally designed would cost an additional \$4,457,000, making a total investment of \$11,444,313.71, every dollar of which, so far as canal benefit goes, would be wasted."

only carrying 2,369,367, and that its continued operation under the present plan is a waste of public money, Col. Frederick S. Greene, superintendent of public works, in a report to the Legislature, urges that the system be taken over by the Federal Government and developed as part of an all-American waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

Colonel Greene asserts that the canal is not fulfilling the purposes for which it was built. He urges the sale of the 15 terminals, seven of which are in New York City, although more than \$7,000,000 has been spent on them by the State. The canal is handicapped, he declares, by fixed bridges which permit only boats of a certain design to navigate it. With these handicaps removed, he adds, the canal could be made profitable.

Rather than squander an additional \$4,457,000, Colonel Greene urges that a constitutional amendment be adopted providing for the sale of the property. He also urges the disposal of the Oswego grain elevator which received no grain last year.

"There is in this State a small group of men who violently object to any change in the canal policy whether or not it be for betterment," the report stated. "To these it is a crime to tell the truth about the canal unless perchance the truth is complimentary."

"The suggestion to sell these terminals, notwithstanding the facts and figures here given, will arouse loud protest from this group; but the value in these properties, if used to improve the canal proper, will be one of more benefit during one season of navigation than would result in 100 years if left invested in useless terminals."

"These terminals have already cost the State merely to purchase and improve, \$6,917,313.71; to complete them as originally designed would cost an additional \$4,457,000, making a total investment of \$11,444,313.71, every dollar of which, so far as canal benefit goes, would be wasted."

## NEW YORK CANAL CHANGES URGED

Sale of Barge Terminals and  
Federal Operation Asked  
by Col. Greene

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16 (Special)

—Declaring that the State Barge Canal System, designed for a maximum capacity of 20,000,000 tons, is

only carrying 2,369,367, and that its continued operation under the present plan is a waste of public money, Col. Frederick S. Greene, superintendent of public works, in a report to the Legislature, urges that the system be taken over by the Federal Government and developed as part of an all-American waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

Colonel Greene asserts that the canal is not fulfilling the purposes for which it was built. He urges the sale of the 15 terminals, seven of which are in New York City, although more than \$7,000,000 has been spent on them by the State. The canal is handicapped, he declares, by fixed bridges which permit only boats of a certain design to navigate it. With these handicaps removed, he adds, the canal could be made profitable.

Rather than squander an additional \$4,457,000, Colonel Greene urges that a constitutional amendment be adopted providing for the sale of the property. He also urges the disposal of the Oswego grain elevator which received no grain last year.

"There is in this State a small group of men who violently object to any change in the canal policy whether or not it be for betterment," the report stated. "To these it is a crime to tell the truth about the canal unless perchance the truth is complimentary."

"The suggestion to sell these terminals, notwithstanding the facts and figures here given, will arouse loud protest from this group; but the value in these properties, if used to improve the canal proper, will be one of more benefit during one season of navigation than would result in 100 years if left invested in useless terminals."

"These terminals have already cost the State merely to purchase and improve, \$6,917,313.71; to complete them as originally designed would cost an additional \$4,457,000, making a total investment of \$11,444,313.71, every dollar of which, so far as canal benefit goes, would be wasted."

only carrying 2,369,367, and that its continued operation under the present plan is a waste of public money, Col. Frederick S. Greene, superintendent of public works, in a report to the Legislature, urges that the system be taken over by the Federal Government and developed as part of an all-American waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

Colonel Greene asserts that the canal is not fulfilling the purposes for which it was built. He urges the sale of the 15 terminals, seven of which are in New York City, although more than \$7,000,000 has been spent on them by the State. The canal is handicapped, he declares, by fixed bridges which permit only boats of a certain design to navigate it. With these handicaps removed, he adds, the canal could be made profitable.

Rather than squander an additional \$4,457,000, Colonel Greene urges that a constitutional amendment be adopted providing for the sale of the property. He also urges the disposal of the Oswego grain elevator which received no grain last year.

"There is in this State a small group of men who violently object to any change in the canal policy whether or not it be for betterment," the report stated. "To these it is a crime to tell the truth about the canal unless perchance the truth is complimentary."

"The suggestion to sell these terminals, notwithstanding the facts and figures here given, will arouse loud protest from this group; but the value in these properties, if used to improve the canal proper, will be one of more benefit during one season of navigation than would result in 100 years if left invested in useless terminals."

"These terminals have already cost the State merely to purchase and improve, \$6,917,313.71; to complete them as originally designed would cost an additional \$4,457,000, making a total investment of \$11,444,313.71, every dollar of which, so far as canal benefit goes, would be wasted."

only carrying 2,369,367, and that its continued operation under the present plan is a waste of public money, Col. Frederick S. Greene, superintendent of public works, in a report to the Legislature, urges that the system be taken over by the Federal Government and developed as part of an all-American waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

Colonel Greene asserts that the canal is not fulfilling the purposes for which it was built. He urges the sale of the 15 terminals, seven of which are in New York City, although more than \$7,000,000 has been spent on them by the State. The canal is handicapped, he declares, by fixed bridges which permit only boats of a certain design to navigate it. With these handicaps removed, he adds, the canal could be made profitable.

Rather than squander an additional \$4,457,000, Colonel Greene urges that a constitutional amendment be adopted providing for the sale of the property. He also urges the disposal of the Oswego grain elevator which received no grain last year.

"There is in this State a small group of men who violently object to any change in the canal policy whether or not it be for betterment," the report stated. "To these it is a crime to tell the truth about the canal unless perchance the truth is complimentary."

"The suggestion to sell these terminals, notwithstanding the facts and figures here given, will arouse loud protest from this group; but the value in these properties, if used to improve the canal proper, will be one of more benefit during one season of navigation than would result in 100 years if left invested in useless terminals."

"These terminals have already cost the State merely to purchase and improve, \$6,917,313.71; to complete them as originally designed would cost an additional \$4,457,000, making a total investment of \$11,444,313.71, every dollar of which, so far as canal benefit goes, would be wasted."

only carrying 2,369,367, and that its continued operation under the present plan is a waste of public money, Col. Frederick S. Greene, superintendent of public works, in a report to the Legislature, urges that the system be taken over by the Federal Government and developed as part of an all-American waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

Colonel Greene asserts that the canal is not fulfilling the purposes for which it was built. He urges the sale of the 15 terminals, seven of which are in New York City, although more than \$7,000,000 has been spent on them by the State. The canal is handicapped, he declares, by fixed bridges which permit only boats of a certain design to navigate it. With these handicaps removed, he adds, the canal could be made profitable.

Rather than squander an additional \$4,457,000, Colonel Greene urges that a constitutional amendment be adopted providing for the sale of the property. He also urges the disposal of the Oswego grain elevator which received no grain last year.

"There is in this State a small group of men who violently object to any change in the canal policy whether or not it be for betterment," the report stated. "To these it is a crime to tell the truth about the canal unless perchance the truth is complimentary."

"The suggestion to sell these terminals, notwithstanding the facts and figures here given, will arouse loud protest from this group; but the value in these properties, if used to improve the canal proper, will be one of more benefit during one season of navigation than would result in 100 years if left invested in useless terminals."

only carrying 2,369,367, and that its continued operation under the present plan is a waste of public money, Col. Frederick S. Greene, superintendent of public works, in a report to the Legislature, urges that the system be taken over by the Federal Government and developed as part of an all-American waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

Colonel Greene asserts that the canal is not fulfilling the purposes for which it was built. He urges the sale of the 15 terminals, seven of which are in New York City, although more than \$7,000,000 has been spent on them by the State. The canal is handicapped, he declares, by fixed bridges which permit only boats of a certain design to navigate it. With these handicaps removed, he adds, the canal could be made profitable.

Rather than squander an additional \$4,457,000, Colonel Greene urges that a constitutional amendment be adopted providing for the sale of the property. He also urges the disposal of the Oswego grain elevator which received no grain last year.

"There is in this State a small group of men who violently object to any change in the canal policy whether or not it be for betterment," the report stated. "To these it is a crime to tell the truth about the canal unless perchance the truth is complimentary."

"The suggestion to sell these terminals, notwithstanding the facts and figures here given, will arouse loud protest from this group; but the value in these properties, if used to improve the canal proper, will be one of more benefit during one season of navigation than would result in 100 years if left invested in useless terminals."

"These terminals have already cost the State merely to purchase and improve, \$6,917,313.71; to complete them as originally designed would cost an additional \$4,457,000, making a total investment of \$11,444,313.71, every dollar of which, so far as canal benefit goes, would be wasted."

only carrying 2,369,367, and that its continued operation under the present plan is a waste of public money, Col. Frederick S. Greene, superintendent of public works, in a report to the Legislature, urges that the system be taken over by the Federal Government and developed as part of an all-American waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

Colonel Greene asserts that the canal is not fulfilling the purposes for which it was built. He urges the sale of the 15 terminals, seven of which are in New York City, although more than \$7,000,000 has been spent on them by the State. The canal is handicapped, he declares, by fixed bridges which permit only boats of a certain design to navigate it. With these handicaps removed, he adds, the canal could be made profitable.

Rather than squander an additional \$4,457,000, Colonel Greene urges that a constitutional amendment be adopted providing for the sale of the property. He also urges the disposal of the Oswego grain elevator which received no grain last year.

"There is in this State a small group of men who violently object to any change in the canal policy whether or not it be for betterment," the report stated. "To these it is a crime to tell the truth about the canal unless perchance the truth is complimentary."

"The suggestion to sell these terminals, notwithstanding the facts and figures here given, will arouse loud protest from this group; but the value in these properties, if used to improve the canal proper, will be one of more benefit during one season of navigation than would result in 100 years if left invested in useless terminals."

"These terminals have already cost the State merely to purchase and improve, \$6,917,313.71; to complete them as originally designed would cost an additional \$4,457,000, making a total investment of \$11,444,313.71, every dollar of which, so far as canal benefit goes, would be wasted."

only carrying 2,369,367, and that its continued operation under the present plan is a waste of public money, Col. Frederick S. Greene, superintendent of public works, in a report to the Legislature, urges that the system be taken over by the Federal Government and developed as part of an all-American waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

Colonel Greene asserts that the canal is not fulfilling the purposes for which it was built. He urges the sale of the 15 terminals, seven of which are in New York City, although more than \$7,000,000 has been spent on them by the State. The canal is handicapped, he declares, by fixed bridges which permit only boats of a certain design to navigate it. With these handicaps removed, he adds, the canal could be made profitable.

Rather than squander an additional \$4,457,000, Colonel Greene urges that a constitutional amendment be adopted providing for the sale of the property. He also urges the disposal of the Oswego grain elevator which received no grain last year.

"There is in this State a small group of men who violently object to any change in the canal policy whether or not it be for betterment," the report stated. "To these it is a crime to tell the truth about the canal unless perchance the truth is complimentary."

"The suggestion to sell these terminals, notwithstanding the facts and figures here given, will arouse loud protest from this group; but the value in these properties, if used to improve the canal proper, will be one of more benefit during one season of navigation than would result in 100 years if left invested in useless terminals."

"These terminals have already cost the State merely to purchase and improve, \$6,917,313.71; to complete them as originally designed would cost an additional \$4,457,000, making a total investment of \$11,444,313.71, every dollar of which, so far as canal benefit goes, would be wasted."

only carrying 2,369,367, and that its continued operation under the present plan is a waste of public money, Col. Frederick S. Greene, superintendent of public works, in a report to the Legislature, urges that the system be taken over by the Federal Government and developed as part of an all-American waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

Colonel Greene asserts that the canal is not fulfilling the purposes for which it was built. He urges the sale of the 15 terminals, seven of which are in New York City, although more than \$7,000,000 has been spent on them by the State. The canal is handicapped, he declares, by fixed bridges which permit only boats of a certain design to navigate it. With these handicaps removed, he adds, the canal could be made profitable.

Rather than squander an additional \$4,457,000, Colonel Greene urges that a constitutional amendment be adopted providing for the sale of the property. He also urges the disposal of the Oswego grain elevator which received no grain last year.



## LARGE POTATO HOLDING SHOWN

About 12,000,000 Bushels Increase Over Year Before Is Reported

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16 (AP)—Merchandise potatoes held in the 35 late crop states on Jan. 1 reached 12,000,000 bushels as compared with 10,900,000 a year ago, 119,233,000 two years ago and 110,258,000 three years ago, the New England Crop Reporting Service announced last night.

The figures, based on estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, covered the states whose production last year was 109 per cent of the previous year, 85 per cent of the bumper crop in 1924 and 85 per cent of the 1923 crop.

While representing an 18 per cent increase over the holdings of the previous year, the figures show a 21 per cent decline from the corresponding figures of the bumper crop two years ago, and 25 per cent less than for 1923.

Holdings in the 19 late surplus states were 14 per cent less on Jan. 1 this year than last, but 31 per cent less than two years ago. In the 19 late deficit states holdings of 10,145,000 bushels compare with their eight-year average of 10,782,000; while Maine stocks were 8 per cent above those of last year, 34 per cent below holdings from the 1924 bumper crop and 9 per cent under those from 1923.

Maine stocks this year were 39.4 per cent of estimated production, the lowest relative holding from any crop in the last eight years. The latest shipment report from Maine showed that 26,109 cars had moved to Feb. 11, leaving only 14,115 cars to move to fill a corrected forecast of 40,224 cars total for the 1926 crop.

Reports from many centers in the New England States for the month of January, 1927, indicated part-time operations in the major industries, with a surplus of workers and very limited opportunities for their employment. A résumé by states follows:

Maine—Increased employment in some industries was noted in certain parts of the State during January. A surplus of unskilled labor is reported largely to the unemployment situation with no demand for this class of help in their individual communities. Part-time operations obtain in the shoe and textile industries in some cities. While weather conditions retarded building in some places, reports from other centers indicated that building was very active and artisans well engaged. Farm help is plentiful throughout the State excepting one locality which reported a scarcity of experienced farm labor.

New Hampshire—A seasonal recession in production in some industries was reported during the month. The printing, wire cable, and glass industries are all working overtime in one section. There was little change in the shoe or textile industries, these operating for the most part on part-time schedules. Increased employment in connection with building construction was noted in some of the larger cities, with the local supply of artisans in most communities adequate for the demand. Farm help is plentiful throughout the State.

Vermont—Part-time schedules obtain in many of the industries throughout the State, with the local supply of artisans in most communities adequate for the demand. Farm help is plentiful throughout the State.

Massachusetts—Curtailment in production, due to seasonal conditions, was noted in some industries during the month. Part-time schedules obtain in the shoe and allied lines, textile and metal-working trades. The rubber shoe industry continued at a high level throughout the month. A decided slackening in building activities, due to the larger cities to the completion of several \$1,000,000 projects, created a surplus of draftsmen and building artisans. Reports from many centers indicated a surplus of unskilled labor, with very few opportunities for employment for this class of help in their individual communities. The jewelry industry is working part-time, but there is no marked surplus of workers as a result. Farm help is plentiful throughout the State, with little or no demand for this class of labor.

Rhode Island—A seasonal recession in industrial activity was reported from some parts of the State during January. Part-time schedules are in effect in the textile, jewelry, and metal-working plants in certain sections. One large cotton mill started a night shift during the month and will afford employment to a large number of weavers, spinners, and cardroom help. A surplus of unskilled labor exists in several cities with very limited opportunities for their securing work. Farm help is plentiful throughout the entire State. A seasonal slackening in building activities was noted during the month.

Connecticut—Industrial employment conditions as a whole throughout the State are satisfactory. While practically all of the plants that closed for inventory purposes during December have resumed full time operations, reports from certain cities in January indicated that some plants were going through the inventory process in January. The metal-working plants continued to operate at capacity. Seasonal conditions in some instances have created a temporary surplus of semi-skilled and unskilled labor. Part-time schedules obtain in certain of the

## Making Homes Out of Houses Depicted as Joyous Adventure

Series of Lectures Opens With Talks by Mrs. Herron and Miss Haynes—Refinishing Old Furniture Is Important Link in Household Improvement

First of the lectures in the course in home improvements arranged by the American Home Makers, Inc., to be given in Boston, took place this afternoon in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston street, with Mrs. Schuyler P. Herron, director of the corporation, and Miss Harriet J. Haynes of Massachusetts Agricultural College as the speakers.

Mrs. Herron spoke briefly on the differences between houses and homes and the joy that comes from turning the former into the latter. Turning, she pointed out, does not depend upon money. It requires taste and care. Taste may be cultivated and care and attention require a real interest in the work. A dingy and dilapidated house may be transformed into a well-groomed and attractive one by the expenditure of a little thought and effort, she said, and the comfort and enjoyment of those residing there will thereby be greatly enhanced.

She was followed by Miss Haynes in a practical talk on furniture renovation as the basic work in household improvement. Practically every home has at least one piece of furniture made of beautiful wood and good in design which has been cast aside, she said, or some good, durable piece doing service though badly marred.

Restoration to Usefulness These can be brought back to beauty and usefulness with a small outlay for simple equipment and a few materials. Before undertaking such a task it is well to remember that such work requires care, patience and often hours of labor. Good results are to be obtained. Those

who carry it through, however, usually find themselves well repaid by the beauty of their product.

The first thing to do, Miss Haynes said, is to remove all unnecessary trimmings and superfluous details. The next is to make necessary repairs. The third is to decide on the new finish as this will determine the method of procedure in removal of the old finish.

If the new finish is to be wax, oil, shellac or varnish, all of the old finish must be removed to insure a clean, smooth surface for the new finish. This may be done by scraping with a piece of glass, putty knife, or steel cabinet scraper, or by using a liquid remover. Wood should be scraped or rubbed with the grain, not across it.

When the old finish is removed the wood should be rinsed and allowed to dry thoroughly before any rubbing is done. If the new finish is to be paint or enamel the surface should be rubbed smooth with sandpaper or steel wool. If the former is grasped with a small block of wood the rubbing will be much easier.

Choosing the Finish The choice of finish depends upon the piece of furniture to be finished, the kind of wood, use of the furniture and personal preference. It may be varnish, varnish stain, wax, oil, paint or enamel. Each one is applied differently. Directions are usually found on these finishes bought ready for use but printed instructions on the subject have been issued by Massachusetts Agricultural College, the United States Department of Agriculture and the County Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics co-operating.

The next lecture in the course which is under auspices of the Round Table of Co-operative Room Registries of Boston, will be given next Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. in Perkins Hall. Curtains, draperies and upholstery will be discussed with special reference to their selection and use.

## TAX OF WOOL MILL REDUCED ONE-THIRD

Town of Stow Takes Action on Its Chief Industry

STOW, Mass., Feb. 16 (AP)—The Gleasondale Woolen Mill, for 100 years this town's only manufacturing enterprise, has been unanimously granted a 33 1/3 tax reduction to help it meet outside competition.

Action was taken at the annual town meeting. Unlike the situation in other New England communities, no threat of forced closure faced the voters, many of whom were mill workers.

C. J. Fuller, treasurer of the mill, appeared before the meeting to give a brief outline of the textile situation, and then said: "We have been here in active operation for 100 years and we intend, if possible, to continue for another 100 years."

He declared, however, he thought the town should take cognizance of the growing seriousness of the shift of cotton and woolen mills to the South, which has resulted in a demand in this State for lower taxes and changes in labor laws.

The mill employs 100 men and has an annual payroll of \$200,000.

INDIAN DEEDS SAFEGUARDED STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—One of the outstanding deeds taken at annual town meeting was the provision of adequate safeguards for the original deed from the Indians to the first settlers of Stockbridge of the land now comprised within the township. This deed was drawn in 1787. An old map, showing the location of the deed, was presented and the deed was preserved under an appropriation of \$300 made for the purpose.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—One of the outstanding deeds taken at annual town meeting was the provision of adequate safeguards for the original deed from the Indians to the first settlers of Stockbridge of the land now comprised within the township. This deed was drawn in 1787. An old map, showing the location of the deed, was presented and the deed was preserved under an appropriation of \$300 made for the purpose.

## RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 14

WILLIAM WILSON, Scottish singer and humorist; Wilbur Burleigh, accompanist; Legal Trading Stamps; Henry Byrne, "Dance and Bookcase"; Anne Bradford, 10:30 to 10:50—The Friendly Maids and Caroline Cabot shopping service, 11:50—Time signals and news.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (430 Meters) 8:30 p. m.—Service Boys.

WNAAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters) 4 p. m.—Happy Stanley and "Bert" Nickerson, 4:30—Popular selections by Joe Kay, 5:30—The Radio News, 6:30—Dance, 7:30—Visiting your neighbor, 8:30—Dance, 9:30—The Radio News, 10:30—News from the Boston theaters and stock companies, 11:45—Dance, 12:30—Livestock, 1:30—Weather report, 2:30—Program arranged by the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, 7:30—Musical program, 8:30—One-act play, WNAAC, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30—Captain Rackett, 4:30—Captain Rackett, 5:30—Captain Rackett, 6:30—Captain Rackett, 7:30—Captain Rackett, 8:30—Captain Rackett, 9:30—Captain Rackett, 10:30—Captain Rackett, 11:30—Captain Rackett, 12:30—Captain Rackett, 1:30—Captain Rackett, 2:30—Captain Rackett, 3:30



## Hawaiian-American Students to Hold Good-Will Reunion

Will Renew Homeland Customs of Hospitality Which  
Will Include Decorating Guests With the "Lei"—  
Native Music to Be Heard and Food Served

Five thousand miles away from their native land more than 100 students attending eastern American universities and former residents of the Hawaiian Islands will gather at a reunion in Boston Saturday evening to renew the Hawaiian custom of hospitality to join more closely the bond of good will with their new American friends. The banquet, which is to be held at the Copley-Plaza, is being sponsored by the Hawaiian Club of Harvard.

A particular connection exists between Boston and Hawaii. It was pointed out today, since in 1820 the first white missionaries to go to Hawaii left the Park Street Church. The officers of the Hawaiian Club explained that the steady flow of New Englanders to their native country has readily developed a New England atmosphere in the South Seas. It is especially to foster this friendliness, this feeling of "aloha" between New England and Hawaii, that the group of Hawaiian students at Harvard is gathering fellow students from colleges and preparatory schools in the East for this occasion.

### Special Features

In active charge of the affair is a committee composed of Charles R. Frazier Jr., '27, Alfred T. Hartwell Jr., '28, Theodore Hall Jr., '29 and Dudley C. Lewis '30. With this committee as center some 20 other members of the Hawaiian Club of Harvard have been busy in organizing a reception, dinner and dance marked with a unique Hawaiian flavor.

Upon arrival each guest will be decorated with a Hawaiian "lei," a colored garland worn around the neck, as a token of welcome according to the old native custom. The patronesses who will receive the guests will be Mrs. W. O. Baldwin of Makawao, Hawaii; Mrs. John K. Allen of Brookline; Mrs. Lathrop Withington of Brookline and Mrs. Reed P. Anthony of Brookline.

Ushers will be Newton Peck, Yale '24 and Harvard Business School '26 of New York; George R. Carter Jr., Yale '28, son of the late H. H. Carter of Hawaii; Asa Baldwin, Yale '29, Ralph B. Johnson, M. I. T. '27, and Lowell B. Dillingham, Middlesex '27. During the dinner the guests will be entertained by old Hawaiian music played on the steel guitar and sung by William K. Carter, a native music boy who has formerly studied in Europe and is now teaching in Boston. Among the dishes served will be "poi," a native food made of a

paste of ground taro root, and salmon "lomi lomi," made of smoked salmon finely chopped into native vegetables.

### Some of the Speakers

Lothrop Withington, Harvard '11, noted football and crew man, will act as toastmaster. Among the speakers will be Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, professor of history at Harvard and government adviser at Washington concerning China and Far Eastern questions; Miss Helen Hitchcock, Vassar '28, daughter of Dr. Howard Hitchcock, well-known island landscape painter; Miss Frances Baldwin, Pine Manor '27, of Maui, and Charles R. Frazier, West Point, Annapolis, Princeton, Cornell, Oberlin and Wesleyan who are unable to be present will be read. A round-robin letter to be sent to the Governor of Hawaii will be signed by the guests. After the dinner there will be entertainment with music by the Hawaiians.

The interracial tolerance of Hawaii will be reflected by the presence of groups of Chinese, Japanese and Hawaiian students who went to school in Honolulu and are completing their education in the East. In Hawaii the students of the different races mix more freely than in the East and a stronger feeling of friendliness is noted among the races.

Among the guests from points outside of Boston will be the following: Misses Mary Alexander, Marjory Atherton, Dora Cooke, Louise Erdman, Helen Hitchcock, Evelyn Johnson, Margaret McLane and Polly Richardson, from Vassar; Miss Gwendolyn Waterhouse, from Orange, N. J.; Misses Jeannette Fuqua and Eliza; Miss Seymour, from New York City; Miss Jean Hamlet, from New London, Conn.; Miss Sally Baldwin and Charlotte; Emily Rice, from Westover School; Misses Sarah Smith and Helene Wolters, from Wellesley College; Misses Frances Baldwin, Alice Cooke, Marion Lewis and Dorothea and Margaret Sloggett, from Pine Manor; Mr. Edward Wells, from Amherst; Mr. Thomas Eddy, from Princeton; Messrs. Sanford Low, Newton Peck and Ralph Robinson, from New York; Messrs. Asa Baldwin and Robert Carter, from Yale; Henry Blodgett, from Dartmouth; James Rath, from Springfield; Donald Bowman, from Lynn; William Baldwin, Richard Dole, Thomas Baldwin and James Miller, from Andover; James Dole, from Loomis, and Lowell Dillingham, from Middlesex School, Concord, Mass.

## Wins First Prize in Dartmouth Snow Sculpture Contest



Example of Work Done by Students for Exhibition at Recent Carnival. The Girls Examining the Work Are, Left to Right, Miss Hilda Van Horn of Cleveland, O.; Miss Mary Whedon of Granville, N. Y., and Miss Dorothy Gilbert of New York City.

## SHEARER DEFENDS FURNITURE INDUSTRY

Boston Man Says Competition for Trade Is Keen

CHICAGO, Feb. 16 (AP)—William L. Shearer of Boston, president of the Furniture Manufacturers' Association, testified today for the defense in the trial of 97 manufacturing companies, and 65 individuals, charged with conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust law.

Called as a witness by Julius H. Amberg, Grand Rapids attorney, Mr. Shearer declared his company, which is 91 years old, had never belonged to a trade association or paid much attention to trade journals and activities of the Manufacturers' Association.

The witness said he had been a buyer for his company for 20 years and had bought bedroom and dining room furniture amounting to \$2,000,000 annually. As far as he knew, he testified, there was no competition among manufacturers for his orders, with no evidence of combination to maintain uniform prices.

On cross-examination by Roger Shale, Assistant Attorney-General, Mr. Shearer strengthened his testimony by stating he received as much as 70 per cent at times as a discount on his orders. These discounts, he said, were in the form of special sales to his concern and were offered voluntarily by the manufacturers.

## NEW REVENUES COVER BUDGET

(Continued from Page 1)

mittes were detailed by the chairman at length. Among them, some which carry especial interest are these:

"In the legislative department, an appropriation of \$1000 has been made for 'Who's Who,' and of \$2575 for a new edition of the 'State House Guide Book,' and item 23 for legislative printing has been decreased by \$2500.

**Personal Fund Cut**

"The item for further study of personnel and administration by the Commission on Administration and Finance has been reduced by \$5000. This will yet give the commission \$13,000 for the purpose of further study and review of the classification of positions and salary schedules and for consideration of ways and means for making improvements in civil service methods, designed to provide for better selection of candidates for positions in the state service. This appropriation will also enable the commission, as directed by the Governor, to make a study of economies in administration which it is hoped will in part offset the cost of the increased salary levels.

"In the Attorney-General's department the item for services of the assistant attorneys-general and others, has been increased by \$5000. This will permit substantial increases in salary, and the appointment of several new assistants, and two junior assistants, and will leave a small margin to meet bills for services by special attorneys."

## CONSERVATION IS HELPED

Additions to salary items in the Department of Conservation and in the Department of Public Works were made to provide the full statutory salaries for commissioners in those departments which the Governor has recommended be abolished. The committee explained, however, that this is done without prejudice to the reorganization bill.

Conservation work also gained approval in the announcements by the chairman that "in order that the very promising study of forest fire prevention and control which was begun last year in Barnstable County may be continued, we have inserted an appropriation of \$1500 to be used in connection with contributions from the Federal Government and from private sources."

Several other items were increased in the appropriations for the division of fisheries and game, for office assistants, expenses of game law enforcement, protection of wild life and other purposes.

## BANKER DISCUSSES BUSINESS FOR 1927

Mr. Traylor Talks to 500 at Chamber of Commerce

Various factors to be considered in the transaction of business during 1927 were discussed today by Melvin T. Traylor, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, at an assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce attended by about 500 members.

Mr. Traylor's topic was "Some Underlying Factors of the Business Situation in 1927."

Mr. Traylor is president of the American Bankers' Association and also a director in several banks and institutions, having risen from a minor position in a Texas bank to the one he now holds in a comparatively few years.

## PEACE WITH MEXICO STRONGLY FAVORED

Arbitration Resolution Supported at Hearing

Led by John F. Moors, chairman of the Citizens' Committee on Relations with Mexico and Nicaragua, approximately 100 persons, the majority women, crowded the hearing room of the legislative committee on constitutional law today to favor passage of a resolution calling for a peaceful solution of all questions in dispute between the United States and Mexico.

Mr. Moors told the committee that since the resolution was filed with the present Legislature a good many things have happened in this situation. He warned the committee not to be misled into thinking that conditions are less acute.

Most of the trouble, he went on, was due to large oil and land interests.

**DR. SCHLESINGER SAILS**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16 (AP)—Dr. Frank Schlesinger, director of the Yale University observatory, to whom the Royal Astronomical Society has awarded its gold medal, has sailed from New York for London to deliver the first George Darwin lecture under the auspices of the Royal Astronomical Society.

## EXTRA TAX FEE TERMED UNJUST

Necessaries Board Places Protest Before Boston Police Commissioner

Calling the 10 per cent per trip extra charge collected by certain taxicab companies in Boston to cover the cost of compulsory insurance "discriminatory and excessive," and "an affliction that ought not to be tolerated," the Massachusetts Commission on Necessaries of Life today called attention of Herbert A. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, under whose jurisdiction the prices and practices fall, to the extra charge that "proper action may be taken to remedy such a glaring abuse of the public trust."

The statement was signed by Charles H. Adams, chairman, who pointed out that the approved personal liability rate for taxicabs here is 1 1/2 cents per mile.

Mr. Wilson told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, upon receipt of the statement from Mr. Adams, that the Police Department, unless the taxicab companies exceed the maximum fare set by law at 40 cents for the first half mile and 10 cents for each additional quarter mile thereafter and 20 cents extra per each additional passenger, is unable to interfere with the taxicab companies charging 10 cents extra for insurance.

"We have nothing to do with the increase," he said, "and so long as the companies keep within the legal maximum limit, we shall not act in the matter."

A Worcester Company reports that their cabs make approximately 7730 trips a year. Mr. Adams states in comparing the cost of insurance to that charged passengers. "At the rate of 10 cents a trip this would mean a gross return of \$772, or more than 50 per cent above the entire cost indicated for compulsory liability insurance of taxicabs in Boston."

"From the sworn statement of a Boston taxicab company operating some 200 cabs, the number of trips in 1925 totaled 1,790,947, with an average mileage per trip of about 3.6 miles. This average trip includes the nonrevenue producing mileage. At the rate of 1 1/2 cents per mile the total cost is indicated as slightly over six cents per trip, but the reserve which is usually set aside for possible damage claims materially reduces any actual increase in the cost of insurance."

"One of the Boston companies admits to the commission that the profit from the 10 cent item, based on the number of trips made last year, will amount to about \$4000. This company is a comparatively small one. It justifies the extra insurance charge as necessary to cover operating losses; therefore, it is deceiving the public by making an extra charge of 10 cents per trip for the cost of compulsory liability insurance."

"It is significant to note that many taxicab companies, when buying insurance last year, obtained it for less than the published rate which is now in force. Recently, several taxicab companies in Boston established a mutual insurance company for the purpose of carrying their own insurance; therefore, they are self-insured and will themselves receive most of the benefits accruing from careful driving and low damage losses," he concluded.

## PEACE WITH MEXICO STRONGLY FAVORED

Arbitration Resolution Supported at Hearing

Led by John F. Moors, chairman of the Citizens' Committee on Relations with Mexico and Nicaragua, approximately 100 persons, the majority women, crowded the hearing room of the legislative committee on constitutional law today to favor passage of a resolution calling for a peaceful solution of all questions in dispute between the United States and Mexico.

Mr. Moors told the committee that since the resolution was filed with the present Legislature a good many things have happened in this situation. He warned the committee not to be misled into thinking that conditions are less acute.

Most of the trouble, he went on, was due to large oil and land interests.

Miss Ada L. Comstock, president of

## Promotion of American Art by Club Women Is Described

General Federation's Art Division Chairman Lectures at Garden and Sculpture Exhibition—Building of National Gallery at Washington Is Advocated

Inasmuch as the administrative aspects of the fortnight's exhibition and lecture course on gardens and garden sculpture current in Horticultural Hall are the work of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, it was counted essential today that Mrs. Rose V. S. Berry of New York, chairman of the general federation's art division, should occupy the afternoon and evening lecture periods with a discussion of the prescribed program of art study considered at large and with specific attention to sculpture as illustrated by exhibits contributed by the Boston Society of Sculptors.

Mrs. Berry began by pointing out that the basis of interest in the division she heads is to sponsor American art and the American artist. She then spoke of the great amount of effort which has been expended by the general federation and will continue to be to the end that Congress may pass the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the building of a National Gallery at Washington.

Mrs. Berry said that such a gallery is necessary in order that the vast resources of art which have been stored for lack of proper display space may be placed before the growing youth. She said that she knew of large bequests which would increase our national art resources and which had been withheld because of the lack of an adequate building for their housing.

Mrs. Berry urged upon federation members gathered in the lecture room the necessity of becoming acquainted with the productions of the American painters and sculptors.

With special reference to the share she felt federation members increasingly desired to have in the growth of art appreciation and interest Mrs. Berry said that the art division was urging that the annual family budget have one item for the acquisition of something beautiful for the home and urged members to encourage their children to save for the purchase of a bit of art, a bronze, an etching, print, or painting, and that children be encouraged to count such acquisition not a hardship but a happy home duty.

As an indication of general federation activity in the dissemination of art information Mrs. Berry cited the 21 lecturers appearing regularly throughout the United States and Canada under the auspices of the national group and said that 500

clubs are conducting art study, 9000 have regular art programs and that 27,000 programs have been circulated for organized art study this year.

Throughout the day goodly throngs of visitors inspected the numerous beautiful and informational exhibits placed on view by the Boston Society of Sculptors and the Boston Society of Landscape Architects, and members of the committee managing the exhibition had no hesitations in expressing a conviction that the combined lecture course and exhibits will do a tremendous amount in the remaining 10 days and more to vitalize interest in matters pertaining to the beautifying of home and community surroundings.

## WARE FINANCING ENABLED TAX CUT

Radical Change in System of Town Inaugurated

WARE, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—The drastic cut in the tax rate, from \$22.50 to \$22.50, relieving the Otis Mills of a tax burden of between \$12,000 and \$14,000, which has attracted widespread comment as a first step toward keeping the textile firm in the town, was made possible through a radical change in the system of town financing. It was revealed today.

A year ago Ware undertook to pay its expenses out of revenue instead of from anticipated revenue, a move that has had a far-reaching influence. Last year's tax rate was high and some \$30,000 was expended for projects outside of the ordinary run of town business.

This year, with the anticipated revenue phase of financing out of the way and the town on a pay-as-you-go basis, the opening of the year saw a larger balance on hand and the field prepared for the tax readjustment.

A previous reduction in water rate had assured the Otis Company of a saving of at least \$1000 yearly.

## NEW HAVEN RIGHT EXTENDED

The State Department of Public Utilities today issued an order approving for five years more, from May, 1927, the time in which the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company may hold securities of the Rutland Railroad Company.

## BROOKLINE WOMEN SHOW HEAVY VOTE

Total 10 Less Than Men's in Nominating Caucus

Women voters in Brookline numbered 10 less than the men at the annual citizens' caucus yesterday, when 1638 women and 1648 men cast 3286 ballots. Of the nine precincts, number five cast the heaviest vote. Eight persons ran for the five places as selectmen, but all the present members were renominated, and of the five who ran for three posts on the school committee, three were renominated and a woman defeated the third incumbent, Benjamin K. Hough, a member for the last six years.

Unless those defeated yesterday run on stickers at the general election next month, these nominations are practically equivalent to election.

Mrs. Edith C. Baker and William T. Reid Jr., are the two renominated for another three-year term on the school committee and Mrs. Margaret M. Robinson, who led with 1832 votes in the law member, Sidney T. Strickland, architect, one of the five contestants was defeated by Mr. Reid, who with 1488 votes had just 13 more than his opponent. It was the first time Mr. Strickland had run for public office and it is therefore possible he may run on nomination papers at the regular election, March 8.

The selectmen renominated are as follows: Walter J. Cusick who led with 2334 votes, Ernest B. Dane, Theodore G. Brewer, Dagel A. Rollins and Charles F. Rowley.

Mrs. Grace Mullenwey was nominated for the one-year term on the school board without opposition. She is to fill the place left vacant by her father, Michael Driscoll.

## "LEAVE TO WITHDRAW" GIVEN KLAN BILL

"Leave to withdraw" was voted by the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs yesterday on a bill sponsored by the Ku Klux Klan to make it unlawful "to persuade, entice or induce parties to a marriage ceremony to enter into a contract, oral or written, concerning religious training of the issue of the said marriage."

The hearing was marked by interruptions both during the speeches of Nils J. Kjellstrom and Telfair M. Minton, representing the Klan in favor of the bill and during the replies of Representative James J. Twombly and others who protested against the measure as members of the Roman Catholic Church. Uninformed messengers at times stood beside the speakers, and Senator Edward T. Simons, chairman of the committee, banged the gavel for minutes at a time to preserve order.

A second bill, also supported by the Klan speakers, was heard which proposed to forbid and nullify marriages between white persons and persons of African descent. Opposition was led by Butler R. Wilson, a lawyer.

## PTYTHIAN HOME PROPOSED

HAVERTHILL, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—Negotiations are under way for the purchase of the Croston estate on Arlington Square for the establishment of a home for Pythian Sisters of the State. The Grand Pythian Sisters' Temple of Massachusetts, of which Mrs. Maude Bradstreet of Methuen is the president, is seeking to buy the property.

## SOPHIE BRASLAU TO SING IN BOSTON

Will Be Handel and Haydn Concert Soloist

Miss Sophie Braslau, American contralto, is to be soloist for the Handel and Haydn Society at its second concert of the season in Symphony Hall next Sunday afternoon. She will sing a group of Russian songs and some miscellaneous numbers, including the old Negro spiritual "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," arranged by William Arms Fisher of Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16 (AP)—Farm finance conditions in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont are the best they have been for some time, declared a majority of 75 delegates from Farm Loan Associations in the three states, in attendance yesterday at a conference with officials of the federal farm land bank of Springfield.

Particularly healthy is the agricultural situation as reflected in farm loans in Maine which last year made repayments totaling more than \$500,000 as compared with new mortgage loans of over \$600,000. The Aroostook Potato Growing section was said to be in excellent condition, financially, while less satisfactory but improved conditions were noted in New Hampshire and Vermont.

It was the first conference held at First Land Bank headquarters previous ones having been held at Bangor, Me., and Burlington, Vt.

## WANT 101ST TO PARADE ON EVACUATION DAY

George H. Johnson, chairman of Boston's Public Celebrations Committee, and members of the South Boston Citizens' Committee, which have charge of the celebration of Evacuation Day on March 17, are considering today what action they take to induce the 101st Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, to take its accustomed place in the South Boston parade which is a traditional feature of that anniversary.

Col. John D. Murphy, commanding officer of the 101st reported that night to Charles D. Martin, chief marshal of this year's Evacuation Day parade, that the regiment will not take part this year as it was not paid for its participation in last year's display when it had 1700 men in line.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS STUDY COURSE TO OPEN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—A League of Nations study course, especially for the benefit of teachers, will be organized here in a program of education adopted by the Springfield branch of the League of Nations non-partisan association.

The education committee of the branch will conduct a course of study for teachers, but will open the course to others interested in the League, which will be treated as an inescapable fact rather than a theory.

Miss Ethel Hobart of Boston, chairman of the organization committee of the Massachusetts League, has directed the organization of the committee.

SHAWINGAN WATER & POWER CO. MONTREAL, Feb. 16—Shawing Water & Power Company 1926 report shows gross \$7,860,388, net before depreciation \$2,827,231, depreciation \$503,600. The 1925 figures were: Gross \$8,763,031, net \$2,864,323, depreciation \$220,000, current assets \$1,755,591, current liabilities \$1,594,713.

## Chickering's ANNUAL ARTIST-USED PIANO SALE

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES  
on Pianos Used by Famous Artists  
And Pianos of Many Famous Makes Traded in for the  
Chickering and the Ampico

ONCE a year it is the policy of Chickering & Sons to have returned to its warehouses pianos furnished to celebrated artists of the concert world and the opera . . . Pianos personally chosen for their own use by artists such as Josef Lhévinne, Reinald Werrenrath, Alfred Mirovitch, Germaine Schnitzer, Ernst von Dohnányi, and many others of great renown. Once a year, every February, although these pianos have been used just a short time and are in every respect just like new, Chickering & Sons offers them to you at unusually low sale prices. Q Many other wonderful values are included . . . pianos just returned from the concert stage, recital halls, hotels, music schools, theatres, lodges, clubs and broadcasting stations, also a specially selected group of slightly used pianos of famous makes, including KNABE, MASON & HAMLIN, AND STEINWAY pianos at prices far below their worth. Q Call at Chickering Hall immediately. Easy terms—long payment—liberal allowance on your present piano—gladly arranged if desired. But, most important—if you want a wonderful value in a truly fine piano—COME IN AT ONCE.

Chickering & Sons  
395 Boylston St.  
BOSTON

A Few Examples of the Many Instruments in This Sale

## A Few Examples of the Many Instruments in This Sale

|   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Chickering Chinese Lacquer Ampico Grand | Chickering Ampico Art Model Grand |
| Chickering Baby Grand                   | Mason & Hamlin Upright            |
| Chickering Upright                      | Steinway-Dupont Grand             |
| Chickering Grand                        | Steinway Upright                  |
| Chickering Baby Grand                   | Chickering Ampico Grand           |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell Upright        |
| Marshall & Wendell Baby Grand           | Marshall & Wendell                |



## MINERS OFFER PAY PROPOSAL

**Calls for New Two-Year  
Wage Agreement in Central  
Competitive Field**

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—The United Mine Workers of America, through President John L. Lewis, today presented a proposal for a new two-year wage agreement in the central competitive field based on recognition of "the inadequacy of wage reductions" to stabilize the industry.

The joint wage conference of miners and operators was told by Phil H. Penna, of Terre Haute, Ind., that the unionized coal industry must have relief from conditions which he asserted do not permit it to exercise competitive ability. He said that any new wage scale must include provisions for "competitive salvation."

Any agreement made here must be substantial, he declared; "must give us a chance to work out our salvation on a competitive basis."

The signature of the United Mine Workers of America to the Jacksonville agreement was of no more value to us than the signature of the Pittsburgh coal producers was to you," he told the miners.

Settlement at this conference must be along the lines of the operators' proposal submitted yesterday," Mr. Penna added. "That's what we want."

Yesterday's proposal, now before the conference in the form of a resolution, provides for a continuously competitive basis.

Mr. Penna said that agreements between the miners and operators have too long been dominated by politicians.

Thomas Kennedy, international secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, replied that "domination by politicians was exactly what the operators proposal provided for."

"The proposal in setting up a commission to fix scales, make adjustments and arbitrate differences virtually places the industry in the hands of mediators," he said.

"The operators' proposal would provide for three mediators in addition to miner and operator members of the commission."

"The plan provides that these mediators be appointed by the chief justice of the United States Supreme Court," said Mr. Kennedy, "and no one will dispute that Chief Justice Taft is a politician."

## MUSIC

### Joyce Bannerman

Joyce Bannerman, a young woman from Cleveland, gave her first song recital in Boston last night in Jordan Hall. Her program included Donaudy's "Quando il riviere," and "Quando il tuo diavolo nacque," Elmar's "Stornello," Sibella's "La Girometta," a recitative and aria from "Figaro," Schubert's "Nacht und Traume" and "Liebesbotschaft," Strauss' "Heimkehr," and "Heimliche Aufforderung," an aria from Gluck's "Iphigenie en Tauride," Chausson's "Amour d'Antan," Fauriol's "Les Abeilles" and "L'Oasis," Sule's "Mandoline," Rogers' "The Journey," Kramer's "Now Like a Lantern," Head's "A Piper" and LaForge's "Hills."

An exacting list, the choice evidently of a singer who desires to challenge public approval in various styles of song, who has ambitions beyond the drawing-rooms. Do these ambitions beckon Miss Bannerman toward the lyric stage? Her singing last indicated that she might with reason aspire to a realm of art in which we have heard many performers less well equipped vocally. For Miss Bannerman is the possessor of a mezzo-soprano voice of quite remarkable power, and one that is unusually full-bodied and resonant in its middle register. In the upper ranges it is at present less free, and in the lower, tends to lose its quality. But Miss Bannerman's use of her excellent organ speaks of careful training, and there is no apparent

Going Out of Business

**Dresses and Coats**

Every garment must be sold regardless of cost. All new merchandise—not a cheap grade bought for sale purposes.

**MRS. MORSE**

54 Temple Place, Room 517, Boston

**We Pay Cash**

FOR YOUR OLD Jewelry, Diamonds, Pearls, Precious Stones, Gold, Silver, Platinum, Williams A. Thompson Co. Established 1885

**Erik E. Laurentz**

Specialist in Fine Flowers

80 Hawley Street, Boston

Flowers Telegraphed to any place.

Tel. Jan. 0912—Night, Sunday, Holiday Liberty 0470—0228

**HATHAM**

BUY IT BY THE SLICE

at your dealer's

reason why such defects as remain should not be speedily remedied. More thorough control, too, would bring greater certainty and reliability of tone.

To achieve the finest dramatic effects, Miss Bannerman will also find it advantageous to take thought concerning not only vocal perfection but as well the significance of her music as revealing the poet's meaning. Her apprehension of the content of her songs has not, perhaps, kept pace with her technical progress. There are depths in Schubert and Strauss, and also in Gluck, that Miss Bannerman has not yet reached. Nor is she apt in projecting lightness and gaiety. On the other hand, we are agreeably surprised at the measure of her success in investing the Fauriol songs with the appropriate atmosphere; we have not expected her voice to adapt itself to this purpose as she can achieve this, other goals are surely within her reach. L. A. S.

**Small-Gauthier**

"The Habitant of Old Quebec" was the name given to a refreshingly unusual recital at Steiner Hall last evening. Edith Small-Gauthier, of the faculty of Wellesley College, and Juliette Gauthier, a singer and a musical scholar of acumen, joined forces for an evening of French-Canadian poetry and folk song. Each of these women plainly knows the mood of her field, and as a result the picture presented to the audience was detailed, varicolored and inclusive.

Miss Small began the evening with a description of the life of the Quebec habitants, the country farmers of old Canada. She narrated their mode of life, their customs, their joys and their contentments. She told of their occupations and their simple needs. Having translated the mood of the simple folk to her listeners, she then set before them some "Habitant Poems" by William Henry Drummond, who for many years lived with and served this people. Miss Small never once stooped to the prosotechnics of the so-called elocutionist. Instead one heard the outwardly rough, but inwardly honest, good-hearted men and women expressing themselves in the mixed French and English which is their daily speech. Miss Small's manner is direct, unassuming, and correspondingly effective. With a single gesture, with a quick intonation, she sets in relief throbbing emotion. Throughout, one senses a pervading sincerity.

Miss Gauthier, as well, knows her subject from first hand study. The French Canadian folk songs she chose were lucid, fluent, tender, lending apt expression to the texts. For accompaniment, Miss Gauthier provided herself with a very small harp of simple structure on which she outlined basic harmonies. Her voice is rich, vibrant, mezzo-soprano, with tones carefully graduated and of even timbre. Yet for all the polished beauty of her singing, Miss Gauthier has preserved the essential naivete of the folk songs. Her choice of tunes betrayed some familiarity and some little known, but all displayed a haunting loveliness. Devoid of extraneous musical flourishes, always deriving from sure, supple rhythms, these songs show the customary qualities of folk music: the definite characteristics of their own, neither English nor French, but definitely and clearly a product of the New World and its vast wildernesses.

Miss Small and Miss Gauthier are opening a rich field of folk lore to their audiences. Few paths have been more thorough exploration but the prospect still invites the student.

C. S. S.

**RESIGNS AS BOARD CHAIRMAN**

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—Amon G. Carter, editor of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, has resigned his chairmanship of the board of directors of Texas Technological College. Gov. Dan Moody will appoint a successor soon.

**Home of Quality**

Lunches and Ice Cream

Service at all hours

CATERING-CONFECTORY

**C. C. WHITTEMORE**

1084 BOYLSTON

**JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER**

**EXPERT REPAIRING**

**ARTHUR W. FITT**

1084 BOYLSTON

**Ella L. Merrill**

Exclusive

**Wraps Gowns**

**Millinery**

Kenmore 5537

216 Boylston Street

Boston, Mass.

## HARVARD ADVERTISING AWARDS OF \$14,000 PRESENTED WINNERS

**Nine Cash Prizes and Gold Medal Given at Faculty Club  
Dinner for Distinguished Work in 1926—  
Established by Edward Bok**

Nine cash awards totaling \$14,000 and a gold medal were presented winners of the Harvard Advertising Awards for 1926, founded by Edward W. Bok, for distinguished work in advertising in 1926, at a dinner at the Faculty Club presided over by Wallace W. Brown, dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, last night. About 30 persons, including winners, members of the jury of award for 1924, 1925, and 1926, and members of the senior faculty of the school were present.

Announcement of the awards followed brief speeches by four advertising officials. They were Prof. Melvin T. Copeland of Harvard on "The Needs of Advertising"; John Benson of Benson & Gamble, Chicago, on "The Service of Advertising to the Consumer"; Joseph M. Bowles of the William Edwin Rudge Company, New York, on "Typography as a Sales Aid in Advertising"; and Orlando C. Harn, president of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, who traced the growth of his organization from 1905 until today, when it numbers more than 1900 members.

**5000 Specimens Submitted**

Awards for excellence in individual advertisements as well as for excellence in the planning and execution of advertising campaigns were made. More than 5000 advertisements were submitted to the jury this year. Mr. Donham said; nearly twice as many as the year before. He said this is bound to result in higher standards in the advertising profession.

Awards are as follows: gold medal to Mr. Harn for distinguished personal service; \$2000 cash prize and certificate to Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., New York, for advertising research described as a "survey which included a careful analysis of the production market and was thoroughgoing, workmanlike, and attained results of real significance."

No other research award was made. Two new awards went to the Rome W. Company, Rome, N. Y., and Moser & Collins, Utica, N. Y., for the best campaign carried on through trade journals, and to Calkins & Holden, New York, for best typography. The former was a \$2000 award and the latter one for \$1000.

**Three Campaign Awards**

Three campaign awards of \$2000 each were received by the following: Barton, Durstine & Osborn in association with Lord & Thomas and Logan, New York, for the best national campaign of institutional character; the Blackman Company, New York, and the Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, for the best national campaign of a specific product; the Campbell-Ewald Company, Detroit, for the best local campaign in cities or towns of over 100,000 population.

There was no award, however, for a local campaign of institutional character.

Three other awards of \$1000 each go to A. W. Diller, New York, for the advertisement most effective in the use of text; the Prudential Insurance Company of America, with recognition for the artist, E. Stanley Turnbull, for the advertisement employing the most effective use of pictorial illustration; and the Federal Advertising Agency, Inc., New York, for the advertisement most effective in both pictorial illustration and text.

On the jury of awards were the following: Mr. Benson; S. E. Cony.

**Cleansing and Dyeing**

**H. M. Stevens & Son**

Phone Stadium 9159

We Call for and Deliver

564 CAMBRIDGE STREET, ALSTON, MASS.

**Modern and Antique  
Jewelry and Silverware**

**WATCHES AND DIAMONDS**

Repairing of All Kinds

**TREFFY & POLLEY**

CORNER PARK AND BEACON STREETS

BOSTON, MASS.

Tel. Haymarket 5148

Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association

**Caplan**

231 Mass. Ave., Boston

number of his personnel will depend upon the amount of work involved. J. St. Lee Strachey recently referred to Mr. Massey as a "patriotic Canadian, an Imperialist of the best type, a believer in a permanent understanding between all who speak the English tongue, an advocate of the university spirit, a potent element in social and political life, and, finally, one who deserves the poignant, old-fashioned, description of 'a scholar and a gentleman.'"

Such qualities should make him eminently fitted to be Canada's first diplomatic representative at Washington.

**DIRIGIBLE METAL  
FOUND TO BE POOR**

**Prof. Clark Tells of the  
Results of X-Ray Studies  
of Shenandoah Structure**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16 (AP)—Defects in the metal work of the Shenandoah were the real cause of the breaking up of the dirigible over Zanesville, O., on Sept. 3, 1925, according to Prof. George L. Clark, director of the research laboratory of applied psychology of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in an exclusive interview with the New Haven Register today.

For many months Professor Clark has been making minute studies of metal sections of the giant dirigible in the X-ray laboratories of the university, and these have led him to the conclusion that defects in the metal, rather than the storm through which the Shenandoah was riding, caused the breaking up, he told the Register.

"I have said more than has been said before," Professor Clark told the Register, "and while we will know more in a month than we know now, there is no doubt but that the metal at the breaking point was defective."

"It must have been caused by improper treatment during the manufacture of the alloy, or it may have been caused by the effects of vibration and weather."

"The results of our study do not place the responsibility upon the manufacturers of the metal or the dirigible. It was merely a case of inadequate knowledge. When the ship was built we did not know so much about X-ray examination of metals, and there was no way of discovering defects in the framework."

**Joseph A. Kline**

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law

252 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Telephone Hubbard 2-1111

**GENERAL PRACTICE**

Commercial Law and Collections

Depositions

**BEACON JEWELER**

Also Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

240A Massachusetts Ave., Boston

**"Say it with Flowers"**

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

**Penn**

124 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

**C. BOWEN**

Trucking Rigging

Motor Transportation

Safe and Machinery Moving

51 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.

Telephone Haymarket 220

25 Shrewsbury St., Worcester, Mass.

216 No. Main St., Providence, R. I.

## TREASURY NEEDS ENTER TAX SUIT

**Ford Stockholders Affected  
by Government's Lack of  
Funds, Testimony Shows**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—The depleted condition of the United States Treasury in 1919 was one cause for the original reopening by the Government of the \$30,000,000 tax case involving the former minority stockholders of the Ford Motor Car Company, according to testimony read into the case.

The "immediate and pressing need of the Government for funds" was specifically mentioned, in an order issued June 11, 1919, by George V. Baker, head of the audit and administration unit, Internal Revenue Bureau, under the Wilson Administration, to his bureau as the reason for speeding up collections of income taxes from individuals and corporations in the highest brackets all over the United States.

In order that additional speed could be secured Order 101 was issued for a "superficial audit" of income tax returns from those individuals who made returns of \$100,000 or over; and from corporations whose returns cited incomes of \$1,000,000 or over.

Within this class fell James Couzens (R), Senator from Michigan, whose sale of a large block of the minority Ford stock in 1919 makes him the principal appellant in the Government's present attempt to collect more taxes.

Government counsel claim that appellants' returns were never carefully gone over under the "superficial audit" rule. This is used as an additional argument for reopening the case. Order No. 101 was annulled May 14, 1921, it was revealed, two months after Andrew W. Mellon came to the Treasury.

"Was not this an unusual situation?" Wilbur F. Swafford, head of the personal audit division, income tax unit, was asked by John W. Davis, counsel for appellants. "You were called upon to find any errors you possibly could in income tax returns, in order to let the Government get more money."

The order was designed to speed up the collection of taxes," the witness answered. "The wording of the order was that the expedient was necessary 'in view of the immediate and pressing need of the Government for funds.'"

Witnesses from the Internal Revenue Bureau testified that it was not uncommon for income tax cases like the present to be re-opened. "Fraud" or "gross error" were mentioned as chief reasons for such action, although frequently taxpayers, it was said, took the initiative in seeking refunds.

Henry G. S. Noble, formerly president of the New York Stock Exchange, stated that under restrictions on the Ford stock which prevented its use as collateral the shares could never have been listed. The Government offered this evidence to prove that value of the stock was less than appellants have asserted.

## NORWEGIANS TO USE HARWICH AIR STATION

**By Wireless from Monitor Bureau**

LONDON, Feb. 16—The Air Ministry has granted permission to the Norwegian Aeronautical Association to use the Harwich marine air station for the purpose of experimental flights from Oslo to Harwich.

"The all-metal Dornier flying boat will be used for this experiment, which, if successful, may lead to the establishment of a regular service."

**NATIONAL ROAD SYSTEM**

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (Special Correspondence)—A system of highways intercommunicating between the capitals of the 48 states will be advocated at the coming meeting of the National Highway Association and the United States Good Roads Association at Savannah, Ga., by Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick, of Charlotte, president of the former.

**Withers**

Hosiery and Glove Shop

279 Dartmouth Street, Boston

MADAME—When you are looking for something smart and unusual in hosiery and gloves, why not call on us. We have new colors and styles arriving from our foreign manufacturers weekly.

Knitwear from 1.50 to 18.00

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

## Dr. Saklad's Meta-Support Shoes

**CLIPPED HEEL SEAT  
HEEL CURVE**

**CURVED EXTENSION  
INSTEP**

**MAKES THE  
FINEST  
BREAD  
BAKED**

**Engraved Wedding  
Stationery**

AT A SAVING TO YOU

ORDER BY MAIL

In the newest engravings: including Strathmore fine quality paper, envelopes and cover plates. Lowest prices for such superb quality.

100 Announcements ..... \$14.95

100 Invitations ..... \$18.95

**W. H. BRETT COMPANY**

Engravers Since 1899

30 Bromfield Street Boston

**Waldorf**

**A Clean Place to Eat**

**Waldorf**

**It the Sign of the Red Apple.**

**Will her income be assured?**

If your will leaves the major part of your estate to your wife outright, it does not assure her of a permanent income.

Why? Because after your executor has settled your estate he must pay over her share in a lump. Then to provide herself a safe income she must invest and manage this money.

Don't leave this highly technical responsibility to her. Appoint The First National Bank of Boston to act for her. This bank is a trained specialist in sound investment, always expert, alert and responsible.

Send now for a copy of "Solving the Problems that Confront Your Estate."

**The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON**

**TRUST DEPARTMENT**

67 Milk St., Boston

Capital and Surplus \$40,000,000



## PUBLIC SHOWN TO HAVE POWER TO CLEAN STAGE

Just Stop Going to Objectionable Plays, Says  
Drama League Head

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—A dwindling line at the box office of objectionable plays and an increasing line in the lobby of theaters offering good drama is the only sound censorship, and the most effective remedy for the present state of the theater, declared Mrs. A. Starr Best, founder of the Drama League of America, in an interview here.

"People can stop plays quickly if they want to by not attending them," she said. "The only real control of the theater is the audience. I said that 17 years ago when we were organizing the Drama League, and I still believe it is true."

**Objection to Censorship**  
Censorship, Mrs. Best holds, stirs up people to look for the worst in the theater. On the other hand, education in good standards, while a slow process, is bound to result in the ultimate elimination of the unfit show.

"In every other walk of life the law of supply and demand is accepted," she continued. "It is only in the field of recreation that people are not willing to acknowledge it. I feel just as strongly as ever that the only thing to do is to develop taste."

"The Drama League has been organized 17 years and it hasn't saved the theater. Still I feel it is succeeding in its purpose. It set out to awaken the public to the importance of the drama. Appreciation for the stage has increased enormously all over the country. Audiences are very much intelligent and responsive. 'Drama Week' is being observed by public libraries everywhere and in thousands of communities. I believe we are getting taste in America."

"Sometimes things get worse before they get better. There are large numbers of people now who have money and don't know what they want, people who formerly were not theater-goers. They are romping around wildly trying to spend their money and their time. As yet they have no standards of recreation and art. We have to teach them that they like decent things."

**People Prefer Decency**  
"A modern theater never says, 'Don't go to this child.' The same rule applies to developing dramatic audiences. It is a slow process, of course, and in the meantime the managers have to pretty much their own way. But I believe George Arliss was right when he said that all audiences are fundamentally moral. They are, when they are left alone. In the country the little theaters don't put on indecent things. Left to themselves, they show they don't want them."

Children should be taught how to see plays, Mrs. Best maintained. Knowing what to look for in the theater is in itself an art. Another approach to the problem of improving the stage is the way of the dramatic critics, she held.

"I believe that dramatic critics and newspapers owe it to their people not merely to report plays but to criticize them," she said. "I feel very keenly that the art of dramatic criticism should be restored to its former dignity."

It is reported at headquarters of the Drama League here that the organization has about 10,000 members in all parts of the United States.

### PARTS IN 'THE MIKADO' ARE ASSIGNED AT B. U.

Selection of Miss Muriel A. Arching of Brighton as "Yum Yum," the soprano and leading woman in "The Mikado," which will be produced as the annual show given by Boston University students, has been announced by Prof. Harry B. Conter, faculty coach. Miss Arching is a member of the class of '28 at the

university College of Business Administration.

Among the others in the cast are a brother and sister, Felice and William Crane of Dover, who have been chosen respectively as "Katisha" and "The Mikado." Miss Crane is a student in the university Graduate School. Her brother is in the class of '27 in the university College of Liberal Arts.

### WINTER SPORTS FOR SENIORS

Seniors of the Boston University College of Business Administration evening division will hold their second annual winter sports party over the coming week-end at Newport, N. H. Leaving Boston on Saturday, Feb. 19, at 12:30 in special cars, between 30 and 50 students, with Asst. Registrar and Mrs. Edgar Pitts as faculty guests, will spend three days in winter sports and dances, and will participate in the Newport Winter Carnival on Tuesday, returning to Boston Tuesday evening.



Again the Question—Did the Ancestors of These Alaskan Eskimos Come Across Bering Straits in the Distant Past?

## Eskimo and Aztec Origin Traced to Asia by New Evidence

Smithsonian Institution Anthropologist Reports New  
Finds of Buried Pit Villages and Carved Ivory

Washington, D. C., Staff Correspondence  
AFTER four months spent in northernmost Alaska, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Smithsonian Institution anthropologist, declares that new evidence has been found tending to confirm the belief that the New World aborigines, from Eskimo to Aztec, trace their common racial origin to Asia. As a member of the survey undertaken by the Government, Dr. Hrdlicka, who is curator of physical anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, reports finds of buried pit

villages and traces of a civilization including a "carved ivory culture" of so high an order that there is nothing in the New World with which to compare it, except that evolved by the most highly developed tribes of the northwest coast, Mexico, Yucatan and Peru.

"The peopling of the New World must have been one of the greatest romances in the history of the human race," Dr. Hrdlicka said. "My finds this summer are new evidence tending to prove that human life did originate in America but came to it from abroad, presumably from northeast Asia."

The summer's survey took him as far north as Point Barrow, Alaska, where the Arctic ice pack is always in sight off shore, and where the summer "nights" are so light that he was able to take photographs at 2 a. m. He explained that in some spots along the coast, the continents of Asia and America are less than 50 miles apart, and can be readily reached by native boats of skin.

**Across the Straits**  
As Dr. Hrdlicka visualizes it, at the time of Europe's Neolithic age, say 15,000 or at most 20,000 years ago, migration from Asia began, bit by bit, into the New World. Relatively small nomadic tribes, hunting and fishing along the coast of Asia, pressed north as game diminished till they came to the Kuriles, Kamchatka, and finally the northeastern extremity of Asia. In old days, a land bridge may have connected the two continents. In any case, it was an easy matter to paddle across the straits. The migrants "drifted in," he believes, and spread all down and over the New World, dividing into tribes and altering to some extent physically according to environment. Even in the middle of last century, Dr. Hrdlicka observes, there is a recorded case of native Asiatics crossing in the far north and penetrating well into the Seward Peninsula, Alaska, before they were met and defeated by natives.

Investigation among the Indians and Eskimo of Alaska this summer, the anthropologist asserts, gave new evidence of the fundamental likeness of the two, and also of their racial similarity to certain Asiatic tribes.

"Even today the physical resemblances between some Asiatic groups and the American Indians is so strong that if members of the tribes were transposed and their bodies and hair

dressed like the adopted tribe, they could not possibly be distinguished even by a scientific observer."

### Lost Villages Located

Lost pit-house villages were located by the explorer for future study, and also fossilized, hand-



Meditating on His Asian Origin—Perhaps.

carved ivory was discovered, showing designs that appear to connect them with Asiatic carvings.

In a gentle undertone Dr. Hrdlicka told the interviewer of the adventurous expedition that took him through wild territory this summer. The work of his division in the museum has its humor, he explained. He is in almost constant receipt of supposed fossilized remains that are sent from all parts of the United States, with statements that they show "ape-men" or similar unrecognized species dug up in quarries and clay pits. There is no authenticated evidence on record, says Dr. Hrdlicka, of a single American human fossil, the geological antiquity of which can be demonstrated beyond doubt. This absence of authentic American relics, even going only so far back as the pre-dynastic Egyptians, which are discovered along the Nile, is strong evidence, he feels, that human life came to the New World at a comparatively recent time.

## AIR PASSENGER PLAN DESCRIBED

Colonial Transport Will Be  
in Service in Addition  
to Mail Carrying

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Colonial Air Transport Company plans to carry passengers, in addition to the mails, between New York and Boston, starting this summer. It was announced last night by Col. Leonard S. Horner, a director of the company.

The company also plans to run a line regularly between Boston and Chicago by the so-called water route, from Boston to Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, and to Buffalo, there to tie in by contract which has already been made with the Ford Motor Company, which will operate from Buffalo to Chicago by way of Detroit.

A line also will be maintained between New York and Montreal by the way of Albany.

Colonel Horner believes that 1927 will be the greatest year in aviation since the World War, pointing out that "business men are beginning to see that the saving of a day in time justifies air transportation."

"Another hopeful sign as 1927 opens," he said, "is the certainty of co-operation, instead of competition, with the railroads. We have shown the rails that we are working with them, not against them, and they are finally taking our viewpoint. It is easy to prophesy, and I believe that it will prove true, that aviation will eventually be a part of our great railroad system."

## FAIRS ARE URGED TO HELP FORESTRY

New England Association Has  
Its Annual Meeting

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)—Agricultural fairs should do more to encourage forestry, James C. Farmer, master of New Hampshire State Grange, told the New England Agricultural Fairs Association at its annual meeting here yesterday. He advised that prizes be offered for the best woodlots and for excellent work in arresting forest fires. He explained how efficient forestry helps to foster manufacturing industries, and cited examples. Mr. Farmer appears as representative of the New England Council.

Dr. Albert W. Gilbert, Commis-

sioner of Agriculture for Massachusetts, stressed the importance of co-operation between manufacturing industries and agriculture. Prof. Harry S. Garrigue of Connecticut Agricultural College gave an encouraging talk on the revival of livestock raising in New England. Charles H. Pope of Brockton, Mass., told the association that the Brockton Fair had been made free of gambling. His talk dealt with management of concessions on the midway.

By a new departure made this year, the association will have its annual meetings in different New England states in rotation, and the meeting next year will be in Hartford. Officers for the coming year include: President, George M. Rundie, Danbury, Conn.; vice-presidents, C. D. Williams, White River Junction, Vt.; C. L. Stickney, Brattleboro, Vt.; and W. H. Maloney, Great Barrington, Mass.; treasurer, C. E. Bradway, Monson, Mass.; secretary, H. T. Hyde, Southbridge, Mass. W. H. Dickinson, retiring president, was made chairman of the executive committee.

## INCREASE IN HOLIDAYS OPPOSED BY CHAMBER

Additional holidays in Massachusetts are opposed by the business interests as represented by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a declaration of policy wherein the chamber goes on record as opposed to bills in the Legislature that would make Lincoln's Birthday and Armistice Day legal holidays in this State.

Such extra holidays will add to the cost of doing business in this section of the country, and to that extent impose a handicap on industry and commerce, according to the chamber's committee on commercial and industrial affairs, in its report to the executive committee of the chamber. The committee further says that the best interests of the whole community would not be served by having more "legal holidays."

Member Florist  
M. AUGUST  
115 N. AVENUE  
Massachusetts Ave.  
Subway Entrance  
Kensmore 6829

IT'S WORTH  
THE PRICE

## CANADIAN ESTIMATES SHOW BIG INCREASE

Jump of \$6,500,000 Shown  
for Next Fiscal Year

OTTAWA, Feb. 16 (Special)—Estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1928, tabled in the House yesterday, show a grand total of \$347,625,000, an increase of \$6,500,000 over 1926-27.

The largest items are pensions, post office, railways and canals, national defense, public works, civil government and customs and excise, in the order named, all of which show an increase over the preceding year. The greatest decreases are in interest on public debt, soldiers' civil re-establishment and mail subsidies and steamship subventions.

The estimates provide an interesting barometer to changes in the future policy of government, for instance in national defense the chief item is over \$2,000,000 for the civil air force, an increase over nearly \$1,500,000 over last year; to provide for representation at Washington, \$130,000, or \$70,000 more than last year; and the Hudson Bay railroad and terminals require \$5,130,000, an increase of \$2,000,000. Nearly \$1,000,000 more is dedicated to ocean and river service, and an increased amount to forestry research and the care of national parks.

**INDEPENDENT OIL FINANCING**  
Independent Oil & Gas Company is undertaking to be arranged for some new financing which is expected to take the form of \$5,000,000 convertible notes.

HIGH  
GRADE  
CLOCK  
REPAIRING  
ARTHUR W. FITT  
10 WINTER STREET  
BOSTON

MUFFINS  
to be proud of  
are made with  
Grandma's  
MOLASSES  
FOR 99 GOOD RECIPES FREE  
SEND TO BOSTON MOLASSES CO.  
P.O. BOX 2674 - BOSTON

## BIENNIAL MAINE RECEPTION HELD

Gov. and Mrs. Brewster and  
Others Are Guests

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 16 (AP)—Brilliant, colorful, and memorable in every way was the biennial reception and ball given to Gov. Ralph O. Brewster and Mrs. Brewster, the members of the Executive Council and the members of the eighty-third Legislature and their ladies at City Hall, last night.

In the receiving line were Governor and Mrs. Brewster, Mayor and Mrs. Ernest McLean of this city, Councillor and Mrs. Blaine S. Viles, Senator and Mrs. Benedict F. Maper, Representative and Mrs. Charles P. Kinsman, and Representative Burleigh Martin.

Every city and town in the State sent its quota to the ball, and there was hardly a plantation or remote hamlet which did not have at least one representative present.

## HARVARD SQUARE KIOSK PLANS ARE ADOPTED

Reduction of the dimensions of the present Harvard Square surface structure to two-thirds of its present size is to begin in a few weeks as the result of favorable action taken last night by the Cambridge City Council, which formally approved the plans for the new entrance. The city is to bear one-half of the estimated expense of \$30,000, while the Boston Elevated is to pay half. Shelter roofs are to be provided on the Boylston Street and Harvard Yard ends of the new structure.

The council voted to ask the Elevated to run through buses during the rush hours from Kendall Square to the North Cambridge car barns by way of Beacon and Hampshire Streets and thus relieve congestion at Inman Square. Permit to place signs in front of its establishment reading "Parking For Customers Only" was granted to the Cambridge Motor Company by the council.



They are truly feminine...  
they keep one guessing

Look at any of these appealing shoes and try to make up your mind about whether they have an inch of common sense in their pretty lines, or not. Most people decide they are just delightfully frivolous fashions—the kind that women wear because they must look lovely at any cost.

But, though you'd never guess it, these shoes are perfectly comfortable, for all their fashionable cut. Coward shoes are never approved until they do achieve that rare combination of beauty and comfort which this group have.

Decide therefore, fair lady, that you will have beauty in shoes without paying the usual price of discomfort, and come to us for your next pair.

The  
**Coward  
Shoe**

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE

270 Greenwich St., Near Warren St., N. Y.

Coward Comforts Hour Every Thursday 8 P. M. - W.E.A.F.

## Income Producing Homesites in Beautiful Southern California

For persons with a few thousand dollars who wish an income home in one of the Southland's most charming settings, the partition of the great HEWES RANCH offers some extraordinary opportunities.

HEWES RANCH groves are being purchased by the most conservative type of buyers who have satisfied themselves, after going over this splendid ranch, that dollar for dollar no better opportunity exists in Southern California.

HEWES RANCH is a "going institution"—and a very successful one. Very largely it is made up of full bearing Valencia Orange and Lemon groves. Some idea of the especially favorable growing conditions at HEWES RANCH is gained from the fact that in yield per acre of the Valencia Orange we have for years exceeded the average for Orange County by seven per cent—while our average yield for the past three years has been one-fifth, or 20 per cent, greater than the average for the entire state.

HEWES RANCH has almost ideal weather and soil conditions—an amplitude of water—and a scenic setting of great natural beauty. In addition, it has the advantage of being within a few minutes' drive of delightful ocean beach playgrounds, is close to Los Angeles, has city conveniences, and social and educational advantages of good neighbors, schools and churches.

All the physical work of picking, packing and marketing your fruit is cared for by the big, long-established "Sunrise" packing plant on the place, which is in operation the year round.

At a very reasonable price and on very generous terms you can here select a fine, healthy, full-bearing citrus grove of from 3 up to 30 acres, either already interest to the most profitable varieties of Avocado or ready for interesting. Because your income starts at once your home immediately begins to pay for itself, while you enjoy a wonderfully mild winter and summer climate and have your own fruits, vegetables and flowers the year round.

Mail the coupon today for full particulars, and include the names and addresses of friends whom you think may also be interested.

**David Hewes Estate**  
(Hewes Park)

D. Eyman Huff, Gen. Mgr. P. O. Box 68, Orange, Calif.

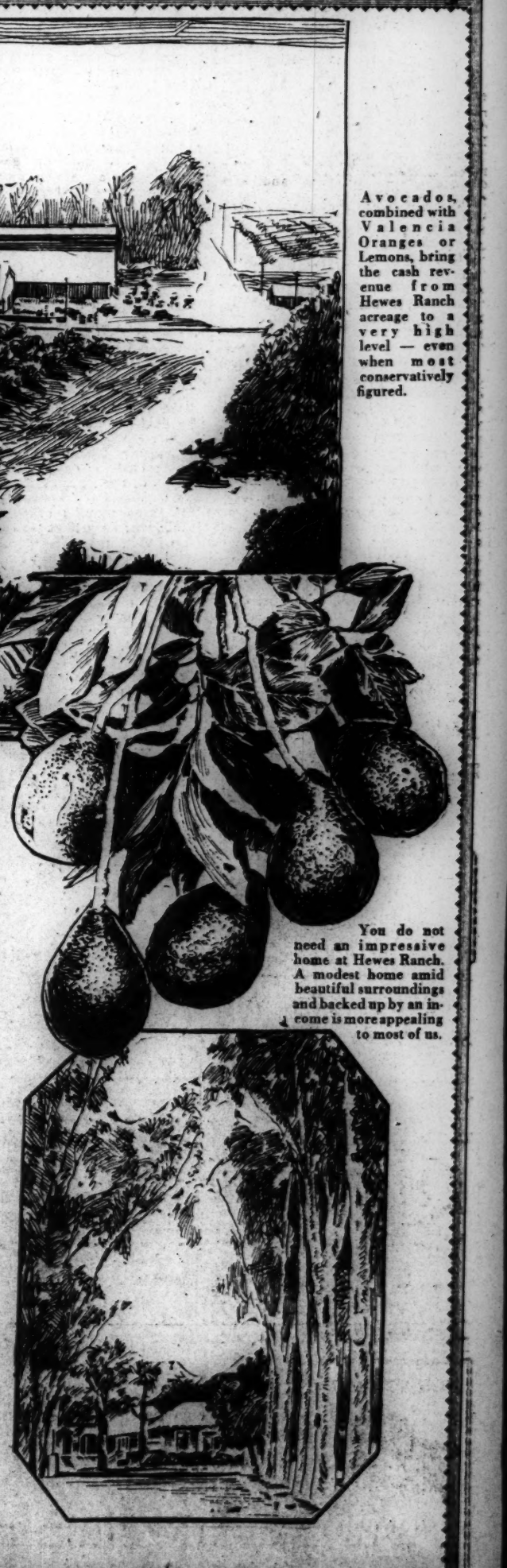
Fill in and Mail This Coupon

DAVID HEWES ESTATE C.S.M. 2-16  
P. O. Box 68, Orange, Calif.

Please send me full particulars about Hewes Ranch.

Name .....

Address .....



Avocadoes, combined with Valencia Oranges or Lemons, being the cash revenue from Hewes Ranch acreage to a very high level—even when most conservatively figured.

You do not need an impressive home at Hewes Ranch. A modest home amid beautiful surroundings and backed up by an income is more appealing to most of us.



# Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

## JOURNAL WORKS FOR PEACE DAY

Men of Note Express Views on Feasibility of German Paper's Proposal

BERLIN (Special Correspondence)—Many outstanding statesmen, diplomats, politicians, actors, writers, scientists, leaders of the peace movement and other prominent men and women in all countries have approved, in reply to inquiries sent out by the Achte Uhr Abendblatt, of a proposal made by this paper to introduce a universal Peace Day on which all nations should celebrate the idea of peace.

Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France; Paul Painlevé, French War Minister; the British, French and Italian Ambassadors in Berlin, replied they were in favor of everything promoting peace, without, however, expressing their views on the proposal of the Achte Uhr Abendblatt. The Social Democrats' Vandervelde and Huysmans suggested that this day be celebrated on May 1, the international Labor Day. In several replies the wish was expressed that the people of the world should daily work for peace. Dr. Krofta, Czechoslovakian Minister in Berlin, emphasized the necessity of cultivating the spirit of peace in all schools.

Others were of the opinion that the time for the establishment of a holiday of this kind had not yet come, for true peace must first be achieved before it could be celebrated, and this, as they believed, was not yet the case. This was said, for instance, by Paul Loebe, chairman of the Reichstag, while Louis Loucheur expressed the same view.

Prof. Gustav Cassel, the Swedish economic expert, expressed the wish that this day should not be brought into connection with political developments, such as the Conference of Locarno, but should be simply called Peace Day or Day of Solidarity of Mankind. Geheimrat Professor Duisenberg, president of the Federal Union of German Industry, and Dr. Carl Friedrich von Siemens, president of the Federal Economic Council, both believe such holiday could only be celebrated after the withdrawal of the Allied armies of occupation now stationed in the Rhineland, while Count Albert Apponyi, formerly one of Hungary's most prominent statesmen, declared that the preliminary condition for the celebration of a Peace Day was the revision of the Treaties of Versailles and Trianon.

Speaking of the evils of war and of the necessity to support peace, Albert Grzesinski, Prussian Minister of Interior Affairs, replied that, in future, political disagreements between nations on no account should be settled by war.

Most enthusiastic about the introduction of a Peace Day was Karin Michaelis, the famous Scandinavian author, who, in her reply, even tried to make a number of practical suggestions as to how it could best be celebrated.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IS GROWING IN FRANCE

Figures, It Is Stated, Are Extremely Contradictory

AMSTERDAM (Special Correspondence)—The reports on unemployment in France are extremely contradictory, according to a statement issued by the International Federation of Trade Unions in January. The official statistics mention 18,000 only, while Communist papers put the figures as between 200,000 and 300,000. The French national trade union center has made an inquiry in those industries which are especially hard hit, and the results, which are chiefly concerned with the hides and leather industries, show that it is exceedingly misleading merely to give general figures.

The percentage of the wholly unemployed varies very much in different localities, and very many factories and workshops are doing short-time work, ranging from 24 to 36 hours a week, which of course is entirely disregarded in the unemployment statistics. In Paris, for instance, 8,000 of the 28,000 workers engaged in the boot and shoe industry are unemployed, but 5,000 more are working only from 24 to 30 hours a week. In Nancy 900 of the 3,500 workers are unemployed, but the rest are only working 24 hours a week.

In Nantes, on the other hand, there are no full-time unemployed, but short time is being worked in most of the factories. In the leather (traveling equipment) industry, 1200 of the 3,500 workers of Paris are unemployed, while the others are working 30 hours a week. In the tanning industry, 800 of the 3,000 workers of Paris are unemployed, and the rest are working from 28 to 34 hours. In another center of the tanning industry, there is, however, neither unemployment nor short time; the workers have in fact a 44-hour week.

Harry A. Collins  
General Insurance  
381 Orange Road  
Montclair, N. J.  
Telephone 6707

120 Broadway  
New York  
Rector 9240

**THE WHITE HOUSE COFFEE SHOP**  
FLORENCE B. MCKIRGAN  
TEA LUNCHEON DINNER  
SUNDAY DINNER 12:30 to 3 P. M.  
47 PARK STREET  
Formerly 24 Park Street  
MONTCLAIR, N. J. Phone 2252

**W. C. Huber**  
Home-Made Ice Cream  
CANDY NUT MEATS  
We Deliver  
Bellevue Theater Bldg.  
Upper Montclair  
Tel. 5444

19 Church St.  
Montclair  
Tel. 2558

**Bank by Mail**  
And allow your money to earn 4% per annum  
in our Thrift Department.

ALL MAIL DEPOSITS PROMPTLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE  
REQUESTS OF NON-RESIDENT DEPOSITORS.

**BANK of MONTCLAIR**  
Montclair's Bank of Personal Service.  
ESTABLISHED 1891

18 S. 1st Avenue, Montclair, N. J.  
Telephone 1858

**FLORAL ARTISTS**  
ESTABLISHED 1885

## BRITAIN CASTS AMERICAN BELLS

Croydon Foundry Increases Number of Tuning Rooms From One to Five

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU LONDON—That the art of bell-casting has advanced and prospered of late years is evidenced by the fact that in the bell foundry of Gillett & Johnston at Croydon, where not long ago there was only one tuning room, there are now five. And the latest of them is capable of dealing with bells of weights up to 30 tons.

It is a fascinating sight to watch the huge crucible filled with tons of molten bell metal, pouring its contents into the prepared bell molds. So great is the heat that the mixture of three parts of copper to one of tin, that it remains in a liquid state for a sufficient time to fill several molds after being taken from the furnace. As the crucible is tilted forward to pour, the molten mass throws a red-hot glow onto the faces of the workmen manipulating it. The chief hand, armed with a long iron scoop, pushes back the scum from the lip, so as to leave the pure metal free to pour. Another holds a gauge at the end of a rod in the top of the mold to be ready to check the pouring when the mold is full.

Following a long slow cooling the casting is pared down until it is ready for the tuning room. It is in this process that so great an advance has been made in recent times. Formerly the bell-maker was content to tune his bell to a certain note, but now the bell is tuned to it.

THE HOME LAUNDRY  
G. J. OLEMAN'S, Prop.  
105 Walnut St., Montclair, N. J.  
We serve Montclair the Oranges, Maplewood, Verona, Caldwell and Essex Falls.  
Phone 31 MONTCLAIR  
Table Linens Embroideries Handkerchiefs Art Linens

**THE LINEN SHOP**  
E. B. CLEGG  
Initials and Monograms Embroidered by Hand.  
428 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.  
PLUMBING—HEATING

12 North Willow Street  
Montclair, N. J.  
Telephone 534

**Willard**  
Power Units for Radio  
Special radio battery recharge service.  
Montclair Storage Battery Co.  
Tel. 4048 MONTCLAIR, N. J.

**WATCHDOG TITLE AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY Co.**  
Real Estate Titles Guaranteed.  
Money to Loan on Bonds and Mortgages. First Mortgages for Sale to Investors.  
Guaranteed Participation Certificate in First Mortgages for sale in multiples of \$100.  
18 S. 1st Avenue, Montclair, N. J.  
Telephone 1858

**MONTCLAIR N. J. 6350**

**Massmann**  
ESTABLISHED 1885

**WALTER HUNTER COMPANY**  
JAMES F. MASON  
1721 Rittenhouse Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Rittenhouse Plaza Flower Mart**  
Walnut at Nineteenth St., Philadelphia  
Send Mother a Gift With a Lasting Memory  
Exclusive but Not Expensive  
Rittenhouse 1171-72  
FLOWERS BY WIRE

**Sports Toggery Shop**  
PENN ATHLETIC CLUB BUILDING  
Rittenhouse Square, PHILADELPHIA  
Frocks, Coats, Tailors, Hats, Outfits and Accessories for Sportsmen.  
QUALITY GOOD—PRICE RIGHT  
Pannypacker 1945

**The Brass Platter Inn**  
233 East Montgomery Avenue  
ARDMORE, PA.  
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner  
MRS. M. W. RAMSAY

**Wm. T. McIntyre**  
ARDMORE, PA.  
FINE GROCERIES  
Victualer, Confectioner, Caterer  
Dinner Parties and Weddings  
Daily Delivery Service from Overbrook to Germantown  
McIntyre's Main Line Stores

**Let Our Driver-Salesman Call**  
He will give you full information concerning the price or treatment of any article you may wish to give him.  
JUST PHONE  
STEVENSON-5400

**ADELPHIA** Cleaners and Dyers  
Office and Plant 1438 No. 21st St.  
PHILADELPHIA  
"An individual plant giving individual attention"

**E. Bradford Clarke Co.**  
1520 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia  
Established 1823 Charge Accounts Solicited

**Canned Figs**  
Thin skin and seedless.  
A delightful breakfast food.  
25c a can  
\$2.85 per doz.  
Strictly Family Grocers for Over 100 Years

**March's Philadelphia Scrapple**  
A Delicious Pork Product, Fried Like Sausage.  
Six Pounds for a Dollar  
Bacon Strips of 4 to 8 pounds at 40c a pound.  
PARCEL POST PAID  
(Add 3 cents per pound postage above zone 5).  
A. H. March Packing Company  
BRIDGEPORT, PA.

**At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks. All Scott-Powell milk is better, sweeter and "Fresher by a Day"**

**SCOTT-POWELL A MILK**  
45th and Parrish Sts.  
Philadelphia  
Telephone FRanklin 1569

**THE HUB**  
(W. W. MYERS)  
Phone 4011 718 Bloomfield Ave.  
MONTCLAIR, N. J.  
We Sell Staples at Chain Store Prices  
Shredded Wheat, Rice, Large Ivory Soap, etc. Campbell's Soups, etc.  
FREE DELIVERY on \$1.00 lots.  
Also Rich, Sharp Cheese, Pure Borden's Mollasses, and many other items not to be had in chain stores.  
Day and Night. Selected Vegetables and Fruits.  
Ask those we serve. We can give you names of good addresses.  
Established 8 Years TRY US

**Norbert Bertl**  
Diamond Expert  
Watches and Jewelry  
Distinctive in Quality and Design  
Fair dealing has won us the Confidence of four generations of satisfied patrons.  
46 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

**THE L. W. ROBBINS COMPANY**  
Plane and Hackett Sts., Newark, N. J.  
Tel. Market 9094  
Newark's Favorite Flower Shop  
**Washington Florist**  
569 Broad St. Phone Mitchell 0621-3  
Flowers sent by telegraph to all cities.  
Cable Address "Washington Florist" NEWARK, N. J.

**Correct Corseting**  
VAN ORDEN  
CORSET SHOP  
127 South Thirteenth Street  
PHILADELPHIA  
Motor Oil Kerosene Gasoline  
In any quantity at the right price.  
PROMPT—COURTEOUS SERVICE  
D. F. GURNER  
715 North 41st Street, West Philadelphia  
Phone: Evergreen 1734  
Bell Phone, Sherwood 7664

**TEESDALE SERVICE**  
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS  
HOUSE AND AUTOMOBILE  
We Repair Anything Electrical  
5421 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
"Ask Your Neighbor"

**Family Wash**  
Ironed, ready to wear.  
THE NEW WAY LAUNDRY CO., Inc.  
West Phila. Plant Belmont 4154  
Germantown Plant Germantown 7300  
Branches: Wilmington 739-J  
Atlantic City Marine 5334-W

**Useful and Decorative**  
Brass Dutch Girl Bell can be used for paper weight, 75c each.  
4 Little Dutch Brasses, Conductions, square base, 6 1/2 high, \$1.00 each.  
Brass and Copper, Hammered, 4 1/2 high, \$2.00 each.  
And many other beautiful gifts at very reasonable prices. Please order early.  
THE CUT-GLASS SHOP  
19 South 15th, PHILADELPHIA

**FACTORY**  
Three-story, brick and concrete, 65,000 sq. ft. floor space, electric elevators at long car siding, holders almost new, on the MAIN LINE of the Pennsylvania R. R., near Philadelphia, Pa. 29 acres of ground.  
This is one of the best buys ever offered in Philadelphia vicinity. For information write  
JOHN M. TATUM  
BRYN MAWR, PA.

**Famous "GOTHAM" Gold Stripe**  
Silk Chiffon Hose  
2.50 a pair  
Just unpacked... this new variety of Gotham hose, every thread of silk, fine quality, even weave! And including the four newest Gotham colors... below!

OPAL ROSE SANDUST PLATINUM RACHEL  
Always the same even quality in every pair of Gotham hose, always every color, always every size... Free dye service, any color of your choice. Injured hose mended for the smallest cost!  
K. D. S.—Street Floor

**SWEDEN PRINTS REVISED BIBLE**  
Translation Includes Apocryphal Books and Has Many Illustrations  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Special Correspondence)—For a long time Sweden has been planning to issue a new Bible, Gustaf V's Bible, with drawings by Prof. Olof Hjalmarsson, but owing to the exigencies of the World War the plan is only now being realized.

In the year 1703, Karl XII's Bible was issued, and this has up to the present time been the official Swedish Church Bible. Naturally the need of a newly revised modern Swedish Bible has been deeply felt, and it is just such a Bible which will see the light of day in a very short time. The idea was initiated in 1910 by Werner Landgren, organizer of the "Northern Family Book," and the translation of the canonical books was completed in 1917.

The translation of the apocryphal books was delayed until 1920, when, according to a decision of the church synod, as well as beginning to the official Swedish Bible. Prof. Hjalmarsson's 50 full-page drawings, frontispiece and concluding vignettes to every book of the Old Testament, as well as beginning to each chapter, are complete, and the first proof sheets of the Bible have gone to the printer.

This will be a jubilee Bible.

**C. MELKIN ARSLANIAN**  
Oriental Rugs of Distinction  
Studio of the Orient  
475 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Montclair 2260  
MONTCLAIR, N. J.  
[Wash, Repair and Store All Kinds of Rugs and Carpets]

**THE HUB**  
(W. W. MYERS)  
Phone 4011 718 Bloomfield Ave.  
MONTCLAIR, N. J.  
We Sell Staples at Chain Store Prices  
Shredded Wheat, Rice, Large Ivory Soap, etc. Campbell's Soups, etc.  
FREE DELIVERY on \$1.00 lots.  
Also Rich, Sharp Cheese, Pure Borden's Mollasses, and many other items not to be had in chain stores.  
Day and Night. Selected Vegetables and Fruits.  
Ask those we serve. We can give you names of good addresses.  
Established 8 Years TRY US

**Norbert Bertl**  
Diamond Expert  
Watches and Jewelry  
Distinctive in Quality and Design  
Fair dealing has won us the Confidence of four generations of satisfied patrons.  
46 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

**THE L. W. ROBBINS COMPANY**  
Plane and Hackett Sts., Newark, N. J.  
Tel. Market 9094  
Newark's Favorite Flower Shop  
**Washington Florist**  
569 Broad St. Phone Mitchell 0621-3  
Flowers sent by telegraph to all cities.  
Cable Address "Washington Florist" NEWARK, N. J.

**Correct Corseting**  
VAN ORDEN  
CORSET SHOP  
127 South Thirteenth Street  
PHILADELPHIA  
Motor Oil Kerosene Gasoline  
In any quantity at the right price.  
PROMPT—COURTEOUS SERVICE  
D. F. GURNER  
715 North 41st Street, West Philadelphia  
Phone: Evergreen 1734  
Bell Phone, Sherwood 7664

**TEESDALE SERVICE**  
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS  
HOUSE AND AUTOMOBILE  
We Repair Anything Electrical  
5421 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
"Ask Your Neighbor"

**Family Wash**  
Ironed, ready to wear.  
THE NEW WAY LAUNDRY CO., Inc.  
West Phila. Plant Belmont 4154  
Germantown Plant Germantown 7300  
Branches: Wilmington 739-J  
Atlantic City Marine 5334-W

**Useful and Decorative**  
Brass Dutch Girl Bell can be used for paper weight, 75c each.  
4 Little Dutch Brasses, Conductions, square base, 6 1/2 high, \$1.00 each.  
Brass and Copper, Hammered, 4 1/2 high, \$2.00 each.  
And many other beautiful gifts at very reasonable prices. Please order early.  
THE CUT-GLASS SHOP  
19 South 15th, PHILADELPHIA

**FACTORY**  
Three-story, brick and concrete, 65,000 sq. ft. floor space, electric elevators at long car siding, holders almost new, on the MAIN LINE of the Pennsylvania R. R., near Philadelphia, Pa. 29 acres of ground.  
This is one of the best buys ever offered in Philadelphia vicinity. For information write  
JOHN M. TATUM  
BRYN MAWR, PA.

**Famous "GOTHAM" Gold Stripe**  
Silk Chiffon Hose  
2.50 a pair  
Just unpacked... this new variety of Gotham hose, every thread of silk, fine quality, even weave! And including the four newest Gotham colors... below!

OPAL ROSE SANDUST PLATINUM RACHEL  
Always the same even quality in every pair of Gotham hose, always every color, always every size... Free dye service, any color of your choice. Injured hose mended for the smallest cost!  
K. D. S.—Street Floor

**SWEDEN PRINTS REVISED BIBLE**  
Translation Includes Apocryphal Books and Has Many Illustrations  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Special Correspondence)—For a long time Sweden has been planning to issue a new Bible, Gustaf V's Bible, with drawings by Prof. Olof Hjalmarsson, but owing to the exigencies of the World War the plan is only now being realized.

In the year 1703, Karl XII's Bible was issued, and this has up to the present time been the official Swedish Church Bible. Naturally the need of a newly revised modern Swedish Bible has been deeply felt, and it is just such a Bible which will see the light of day in a very short time. The idea was initiated in 1910 by Werner Landgren, organizer of the "Northern Family Book," and the translation of the canonical books was completed in 1917.

The translation of the apocryphal books was delayed until 1920, when, according to a decision of the church synod, as well as beginning to the official Swedish Bible. Prof. Hjalmarsson's 50 full-page drawings, frontispiece and concluding vignettes to every book of the Old Testament, as well as beginning to each chapter, are complete, and the first proof sheets of the Bible have gone to the printer.

This will be a jubilee Bible.

## INDIAN STATES MOSLEM NEEDS

Sir Abdur Rahim Urges Training in Vocation at Each Stage of Education

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—Speaking to the Moslem Educational Conference, which held its annual meeting recently at Delhi, the president, Sir Abdur Rahim, in the course of his address, advised Muslims to train themselves in some craft, industry or vocation at the end of each stage of education, primary, secondary and collegiate. This, he said, would at once lead to their employment or, at least, enable them to make or produce something which would supply the needs of man's physical nature, or satisfy his artistic or intellectual craving.

There could be no greater tragedy, said Sir Abdur, than the fact that the majority of men who received all the education which schools, colleges and universities could give should be unable to earn a living. Unless they bore this in mind, the education of the masses might become an even greater incubator of danger to society than the present largely aimless system of secondary and higher education in this country. There was also an equally strong demand for higher vocational and technical education, without which industrial development of the country could never be adequately secured.

Referring to physical culture, the speaker exhorted Moslem youths to devote greater attention to physical development, even if it resulted in fewer and less brilliant successes in the examination hall, though he was convinced it would not be so. In any case, the different departments of education would be more than compensated by the more assured success in life.

With regard to the spread of education among the masses, Sir Abdur observed that free compulsory primary education furnished the only solution. Referring to the education of Moslem women, he said that the only way in which they could partially meet the situation was to send their girls to school at as early an age as possible, and if they were to see that their community did not go on sinking endlessly they must anyhow give their girls sound, suitable and adequate education.

The conference proposed to form a central board of educational experts who would work out a well-considered policy and program of work for the different departments of education in every province and get into touch with the ministers and help them with advice and suggestions.

**DUTCH WOMEN TO BE FURTHER EMANCIPATED**  
THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—The emancipation of women in the Netherlands is likely to take

Marcel Waving Manicuring  
**The Irvington Beauty Shop**  
Permanent Wave  
J. HAVEN, Proprietress  
889 Lyon Avenue, Irvington, N. J.  
Phone Essex 2117  
Lingerie, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs

Refreshing Wholesome  
**THE L. W. ROBBINS COMPANY**  
Plane and Hackett Sts., Newark, N. J.  
Tel. Market 9094  
Newark's Favorite Flower Shop  
**Washington Florist**  
569 Broad St. Phone Mitchell 0621-3  
Flowers sent by telegraph to all cities.  
Cable Address "Washington Florist" NEWARK, N. J.

**Correct Corseting**  
VAN ORDEN  
CORSET SHOP  
127 South Thirteenth Street  
PHILADELPHIA  
Motor Oil Kerosene Gasoline  
In any quantity at the right price.  
PROMPT—COURTEOUS SERVICE  
D. F. GURNER  
715 North 41st Street, West Philadelphia  
Phone: Evergreen 1734  
Bell Phone, Sherwood 7664

**TEESDALE SERVICE**  
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS  
HOUSE AND AUTOMOBILE  
We Repair Anything Electrical  
5421 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
"Ask Your Neighbor"

**Family Wash**  
Ironed, ready to wear.  
THE NEW WAY LAUNDRY CO., Inc.  
West Phila. Plant Belmont 4154  
Germantown Plant Germantown 7300  
Branches: Wilmington 739-J  
Atlantic City Marine 5334-W

**Useful and Decorative**  
Brass Dutch Girl Bell can be used for paper weight, 75c each.  
4 Little Dutch Brasses, Conductions, square base, 6 1/2 high, \$1.00 each.  
Brass and Copper, Hammered, 4 1/2 high, \$2.00 each.  
And many other beautiful gifts at very reasonable prices. Please order early.  
THE CUT-GLASS SHOP  
19 South 15th, PHILADELPHIA

**FACTORY**  
Three-story, brick and concrete, 65,000 sq. ft. floor space, electric elevators at long car siding, holders almost new, on the MAIN LINE of the Pennsylvania R. R., near Philadelphia, Pa. 29 acres of ground.  
This is one of the best buys ever offered in Philadelphia vicinity. For information write  
JOHN M. TATUM  
BRYN MAWR, PA.

**Famous "GOTHAM" Gold Stripe**  
Silk Chiffon Hose  
2.50 a pair  
Just unpacked... this new variety of Gotham hose, every thread of silk, fine quality, even weave! And including the four newest Gotham colors... below!

OPAL ROSE SANDUST PLATINUM RACHEL  
Always the same even quality in every pair of Gotham hose, always every color, always every size... Free dye service, any color of your choice. Injured hose mended for the smallest cost!  
K. D. S.—Street Floor

**SWEDEN PRINTS REVISED BIBLE**  
Translation Includes Apocryphal Books and Has Many Illustrations  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Special Correspondence)—For a long time Sweden has been planning to issue a new Bible, Gustaf V's Bible, with drawings by Prof. Olof Hjalmarsson, but owing to the exigencies of the World War the plan is only now being realized.

In the year 1703, Karl XII's Bible was issued, and this has up to the present time been the official Swedish Church Bible. Naturally the need of a newly revised modern Swedish Bible has been deeply felt, and it is just such a Bible which will see the light of day in a very short time. The idea was initiated in 1910 by Werner Landgren, organizer of the "Northern Family Book," and the translation of the canonical books was completed in 1917.

The translation of the apocryphal books was delayed until 1920, when, according to a decision of the church synod, as well as beginning to the official Swedish Bible. Prof. Hjalmarsson's 50 full-page drawings, frontispiece and concluding vignettes to every book of the Old Testament, as well as beginning to each chapter, are complete, and the first proof sheets of the Bible have gone to the printer.

This will be a jubilee Bible.

**C. MELKIN ARSLANIAN**  
Oriental Rugs of Distinction  
Studio of the Orient  
475 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Montclair 2260  
MONTCLAIR, N. J.  
[Wash, Repair and Store All Kinds of Rugs and Carpets]

**THE HUB**  
(W. W. MYERS)  
Phone 4011 718 Bloomfield Ave.  
MONTCLAIR, N. J.  
We Sell Staples at Chain Store Prices  
Shredded Wheat, Rice, Large Ivory Soap, etc. Campbell's Soups, etc.  
FREE DELIVERY on \$1.00 lots.  
Also Rich, Sharp Cheese, Pure Borden's Mollasses, and many other items not to be had in chain stores.  
Day and Night. Selected Vegetables and Fruits.  
Ask those we serve. We can give you names of good addresses.  
Established 8 Years TRY US

**Norbert Bertl**  
Diamond Expert  
Watches and Jewelry  
Distinctive in Quality and Design  
Fair dealing has won us the Confidence of four generations of satisfied patrons.  
46 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

**THE L. W. ROBBINS COMPANY**  
Plane and Hackett Sts., Newark, N. J.  
Tel. Market 9094  
Newark's Favorite Flower Shop  
**Washington Florist**  
569 Broad St. Phone Mitchell 0621-3  
Flowers sent by telegraph to all cities.  
Cable Address "Washington Florist" NEWARK, N. J.

**Correct Corseting**  
VAN ORDEN  
CORSET SHOP  
127 South Thirteenth Street  
PHILADELPHIA  
Motor Oil Kerosene Gasoline  
In any quantity at the right price.  
PROMPT—COURTEOUS SERVICE  
D. F. GURNER  
715 North 41st Street, West Philadelphia  
Phone: Evergreen 1734  
Bell Phone, Sherwood 7664

**TEESDALE SERVICE**  
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS  
HOUSE AND AUTOMOBILE  
We Repair Anything Electrical  
5421 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
"Ask Your Neighbor"

**Family Wash**  
Ironed, ready to wear.  
THE NEW WAY LAUNDRY CO., Inc.  
West Phila. Plant Belmont 4154  
Germantown Plant Germantown 7300  
Branches: Wilmington 739-J  
Atlantic City Marine 5334-W

**Useful and Decorative**  
Brass Dutch Girl Bell can be used for paper weight, 75c each.  
4 Little Dutch Brasses, Conductions, square base, 6 1/2 high, \$1.00 each.  
Brass and Copper, Hammered, 4 1/2 high, \$2.00 each.  
And many other beautiful gifts at very reasonable prices. Please order early.  
THE CUT-GLASS SHOP  
19 South 15th, PHILADELPHIA

**FACTORY**  
Three-story, brick and concrete, 65,000 sq. ft. floor space, electric elevators at long car siding, holders almost new, on the MAIN LINE of the Pennsylvania R. R., near Philadelphia, Pa. 29 acres of ground.  
This is one of the best buys ever offered in Philadelphia vicinity. For information write  
JOHN M. TATUM  
BRYN MAWR, PA.

**Famous "GOTHAM" Gold Stripe**  
Silk Chiffon Hose  
2.50 a pair  
Just unpacked... this new variety of Gotham hose, every thread of silk, fine quality, even weave! And including the four newest Gotham colors... below!

OPAL ROSE SANDUST PLATINUM RACHEL  
Always the same even quality in every pair of Gotham hose, always every color, always every size... Free dye service, any color of your choice. Injured hose mended for the smallest cost!  
K. D. S.—Street Floor

**SWEDEN PRINTS REVISED BIBLE**  
Translation Includes Apocryphal Books and Has Many Illustrations  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Special Correspondence)—For a long time Sweden has been planning to issue a new Bible, Gustaf V's Bible, with drawings by Prof. Olof Hjalmarsson, but owing to the exigencies of the World War the plan is only now being realized.

In the year 1703, Karl XII's Bible was issued, and this has up to the present time been the official Swedish Church Bible. Naturally the need of a newly revised modern Swedish Bible has been deeply felt, and it is just such a Bible which will see the light of day in a very short time. The idea was initiated in 1910 by Werner Landgren, organizer of the "Northern Family Book," and the translation of the canonical books was completed in 1917.

The translation of the apocryphal books was delayed until 1920, when, according to a decision of the church synod, as well as beginning to the official Swedish Bible. Prof. Hjalmarsson's 50 full-page drawings, frontispiece and concluding vignettes to every book of the Old Testament, as well as beginning to each chapter, are complete, and the first proof sheets of the Bible have gone to the printer.

This will be a jubilee Bible.

**C. MELKIN ARSLANIAN**  
Oriental Rugs of Distinction  
Studio of the Orient  
475 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Montclair 2260  
MONTCLAIR, N. J.  
[Wash, Repair and Store All Kinds of Rugs and Carpets]

**THE HUB**<



STATES DEBATE  
CRIME PROBLEMCapital Penalty Opponents  
to Follow Up Victories  
by New Campaigns

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Movements to restore capital punishment as the extreme penalty for crime having met with reverses so far this winter in two mid-western states—North and South Dakota—opponents of this penalty have turned their attention to several other states where the issue is still to be decided. Among others in the mid-west are Kansas, Michigan, and Oklahoma.

Following defeat of such a measure in the North Dakota Senate, by a vote of 30 to 19, another passed by the South Dakota Legislature met veto at the hands of Gov. W. J. Bulow.

The Indiana House voted indefinite postponement of the Duncan bill to abolish capital punishment. The House Judiciary Committee in Nebraska also indefinitely postponed a repeal bill and an effort to obtain House approval lost, 39 to 18, in view of this adverse report. Another bill to abolish the extreme penalty was introduced in the Arkansas House, and received an unfavorable report from the Judiciary Committee.

The extreme penalty was abolished in Kansas 20 years ago, after 30 years' operation, but the Senate Judiciary Committee is rewriting a bill providing capital punishment in certain first degree cases.

Efforts are being made in Michigan to combine three bills calling for capital punishment, measures which drew expressions of opposition from Henry Ford recently, it was reported. Such a measure was defeated by narrow margins in the two preceding legislatures.

Capital punishment for prisoners serving life terms in the state penitentiary who escape or attempt to escape from custody of officers, or from a state penal institution, is the form the movement takes in Oklahoma, with support of Gov. Henry S. Johnston.

OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS  
WIN MEXICAN FAVORPermit Easy Inspection by  
Parents, Says Educator

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—The six open-air schools now functioning in Mexico's federal district are effecting a social transformation, in the opinion of Dr. J. Manuel Puig Casauranc, Secretary of Public Education.

This assertion is contained in a plea by Dr. Puig Casauranc for the establishment of sufficient open-air schools to meet the needs of the entire federal district. "We desire," Dr. Puig Casauranc declared, "to arrive at that stage where we shall witness the complete disappearance of that type of school where the children, closed up in good or bad classrooms with their instructor, are isolated from the outside world for several hours a day, with the result that the parents frequently are unaware of what work their children are doing."

In the open-air schools now functioning in the federal district, according to Dr. Puig Casauranc, things are quite different. Those

wishing to inspect the schools can do so readily, and determine for themselves the nature of the work going on. This, thinks Dr. Puig Casauranc, has the natural result of stimulating community interest in the schools.

Mexico's climate, declares the Secretary of Education, permits schools with no windows at all—schools always entirely open.

Dr. Puig Casauranc explained that the six open-air schools at present functioning had been established "in the most populous and neglected sections of the city, in order that there the note of light and color and the influence of educational activity might be brought to bear." This has brought about, within a very short time, the most excellent results, he declares.

Kansas College Girls Learn  
to Operate a Modern HomeCook, Take Care of All the Rooms, Tend Furnace,  
Entertain College President and Faculty,  
and Thoroughly Enjoy It

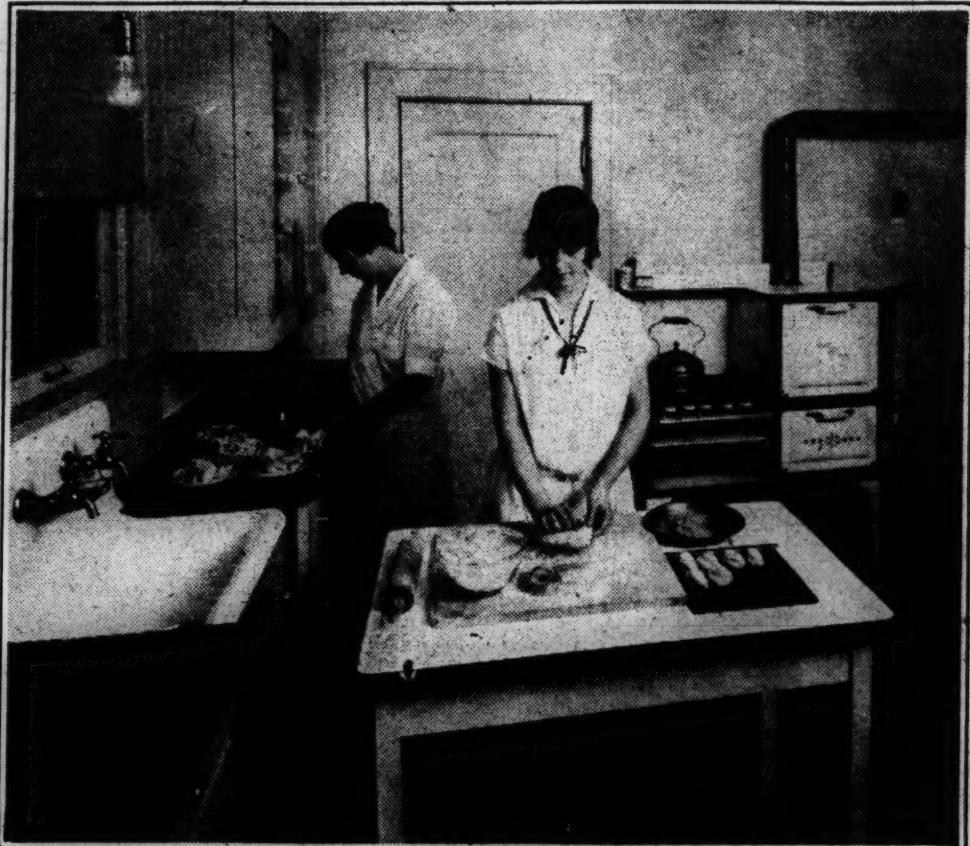
PITTSBURG, Kan. (Special Correspondence)—For the purpose of developing an appreciation of home life, right standards of courtesy, hospitality and social graces, or what constitutes an approved standard of living, a home management house is

These duties are rotated so that each student has her own room and acts as waitress.

The housekeeper dusts and keeps the house in clean order.

The laundress tends to the house

Just as Important as "Final Exams"



These Young Women, Florence Allen Preparing a Salad and Mabel Stitzel "Rolling the Rolls," Are Among Many Students Getting Practical Help at State Teachers College, Pittsburg, Kan.

MEXICO BEAUTIFIES  
NATIONAL PALACE

MEXICO CITY, Mex. (Special Correspondence)—One of the most important works realized by the present Mexican Government—a work worthy of a high place in the history of Mexican construction—is that carried on during the past year on the National Palace, declares the prominent architect, Augusto Petricoli.

In the brief period of 10 months, Mr. Petricoli points out, this structure, one of the oldest and most important monuments in the national capital, has been radically transformed by the addition of another story to the old two-story building, the erection of various arches and facades. The impressive building has been greatly beautified by the change, which is still progressing.

HUMBLE OIL & REFINING  
Humble Oil & Refining Company net income for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, is estimated at \$19,500,000 after interest, depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, etc., compared with \$22,623,789 in 1925.

being conducted at the State Teachers College here.

House and furnishings are representative of the type of home which might be established by a family of moderate means with ideals calling for a good standard of living. Equipment of the home might easily be duplicated by the students in homes of their own.

The resident students cannot devote their entire time to duties of the house because they are required to continue their other studies. An average of two hours a day is allowed for house work.

Stokes the Furnace

The number of duties corresponds with the number of girls in the residence. At present the division of duties is: hostess or manager, housekeeper, cook, assistant cook and laundress.

The hostess or manager plans menus, does marketing, presides at the table, keeps a record of expenditures, entertains guests and directs the work of others.

The cook prepares the food and keeps the kitchen in order.

The assistant cook prepares sal-

each student has practice in every department.

The hostess is required to invite a guest or guests to the house at some time in her "reign" so that she may have experience in extending hospitality. The present group has entertained as dinner guests the president of the college and his wife and several of the home economics faculty. A party was given for the home economics faculty recently.

The house is operated on a budget plan and all expenditures are limited. All bills in connection with operation of the house, such as coal, linen and stokes the furnace.

H. Eugene Gardner  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

35 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Office Hours: 2 to 5 P. M.  
Other hours by appointment  
Telephone: Rittenhouse 4383  
Money for mortgages (1st and 2nd)  
Insurance (all kinds except life)  
Estate managed (Phila. and vicinity)  
Business accounts collected (everywhere)  
Notary Public

telephone, electricity, gas, water and food, are paid by the manager during her term and records are kept in permanent form. The house is self-supporting as the students pay for room and board.

Throughout the course, the major emphasis is placed on home making, development of appreciation, ideals and standards rather than dexterity. Students are checked on their family relationships, such as cooperation, helpfulness, generosity, kindness, tolerance and ability to live happily with others. Meantime they are developing their abilities to assume responsibility, solve management problems and have confidence in themselves.

At present there is no child in the home management house. As the course is incomplete without instruction in child care and training, arrangements probably will be made in the near future to give the students actual experience of caring for a child. It is intended to adopt a baby as a member of the family group in the house.

Child Training Vital

"A generation or more ago," said Miss Zoe Wolcott, joint director of home economics at the college, "most children received practical instruction in the art of home making through informal apprenticeship to their parents. In this generation, due to the increasing demands made upon the time and energy of both parents and children, the training of children by their parents in the art of home making has become meager and inadequate."

"Formal class room instruction in foods, clothing, housework, household management, interior decoration, child care and other branches of home economics are necessary and valuable. If these courses, however, may be supplemented by instruction in a home under control of the school where the students under controlled conditions may receive training in the application to the activities of daily life of the standards learned in the class room, that instruction will be rendered of much greater value to the student. Such instruction bridges the gap between theory and practice, between the school and the home."

The house was purchased by the college several years ago. It is a large square structure. On the lower floor are hallway, living room, dining room, kitchen and suite of rooms for the resident instructor. On the second floor are four air bedrooms and bath. There is a good basement with hot air furnace and electric washing machine and mangle for laundry work.

BOY SCOUT FUND  
RECEIVES \$10,000Extension of Program to  
Rural Areas Proposed  
at Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS (Special Correspondence)—Charles D. Velle, president of the Minneapolis Council Boy Scouts, has contributed \$10,000 to an endowment fund which may in time reach \$500,000, to be used in the interest of Boy Scout work.

Mr. Velle declared that more than one-half of the boyhood of America is found in rural districts and means for extending the benefits of Scouting to these boys have been lacking. He therefore provides that part of the fund be used for training leaders and part be directed toward extension of more opportunities to farm boys.

The Velle gift is one of the first made to the Minneapolis Foundation since its constitution was amended to authorize the acceptance of bequests from anyone in the United States, instead of only local gifts. Like similar foundations in other cities, the Minneapolis Foundation provides a means for persons of wealth disposing of all or part of their estates for the public benefit, according to F. C. Van Dusen, president.

The foundation plan, which Judge F. H. Goff of Cleveland is said to have originated, is becoming more generally understood. By means of it, a wealthy person may leave his estate, or part of it, in the custody of a board that is self-perpetuating. He may leave his money for a specific purpose or for a general purpose.

The Minneapolis Foundation, impressed with the opportunities of service by acting as a self-perpetuating trust organization, has decided that these opportunities may be greatly extended by so amending its constitution that it will be authorized to handle bequests from anyone in the United States.

THREE FARM SCHOOLS  
PLANNED IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—Three new central agricultural schools will be established by the Mexican Government during

1927, in accordance with the program of President Calles, whose intention it is to establish agricultural educational centers in every state of the Republic.

The three schools, construction on which is announced to begin during the month of March, will be located in the region of Atlixco, State of Puebla, in the vicinity of Jimenez, State of Chihuahua, and near Tenancingo, State of Mexico.

HUNGARIAN WORKERS  
MIGRATE TO CANADA

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—A large movement of Hungarian settlers to Canada is forecast by P. de Marik of the Hungarian Aid Bureau, Budapest, who is making a tour of the Dominion in the interests of the prospective immigrants. Five thousand Hungarians came to Canada last year, Mr. de Marik said, and it is expected this year's influx will be far greater.

New land laws which have been enacted recently in Hungary make it compulsory for the aristocracy to sell part of their large land holdings to the Government, which in turn distributes it among men who have served in the war. However, those apportionments of land were too small to afford an adequate living, Mr. de Marik said, which was one reason for the desire of the Hungarian agricultural workers to migrate to Canada, where larger farms can be obtained and the opportunities for success are better. Mr. de Marik thought that economic conditions eventually would result in the large Hungarian colonies in France moving to Canada, also.

Remount Your Diamonds  
in Platinum

CHARLES H. HAMBLY  
Diamond Importer  
916 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia  
Established 1894

BERKELEY ALUMNI  
FAVOR MOVING PLANShift to New Haven to Call  
for \$1,000,000 Fund

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Alumni of the Berkeley Divinity School of Middletown, Conn., at a luncheon here today expressed themselves as favoring removal of the school to New Haven. Determined opposition to the plan had been anticipated since the school had been at Middletown nearly 75 years.

Among graduate clergymen who approved the plan were the Rt. Rev. E. S. Lines, of Newark, N. J., Bishop W. W. Webb of Milwaukee, Wis., and Bishop F. F. Reese of Georgia.

A \$1,000,000 endowment campaign, "to begin soon," was announced by William P. Ladd, dean, who said the school property at Middletown is valued at between \$300,000 and \$500,000, and that the shift to New Haven would require \$872,000 for new land and buildings. Dean Ladd said that, under present plans the move would be completed in the fall of 1928.

Mitchell  
Fletcher  
Co.

California Prunes

Regularly 20c lb.  
Special till Feb. 28th  
5 lb. Box 85c

1628 Chestnut St.  
12th & Market Sts.  
5600 Germantown Ave.  
Philadelphia  
Atlantic City, N. J.



FOR those who  
want Ice Cream of  
truly de luxe quality.

ABBOTTS DAIRY DAIRIES,  
INC.  
Philadelphia and Seashore

## Abbott's DAIRY ICE CREAM

GIMBEL BROTHERS  
PHILADELPHIAOriental Rug-Buying  
Opportunities

of the World  
Now Come to Gimbel's

A Sale With Savings  
That Hover Around a Third—  
Running Up to Half

Big as the Gimbel Oriental Rug business has been; steadily increasing as it has been; the purchase and Sale of the Entire Rug Collection sent by the Imperial Persian Government to the Sesqui-Centennial—the most marvelous collection a store ever privileged to put on Sale—has made Gimbel's even more quickly turned to, when "something big" is ready to be offered.

So When Two of New York's Largest Importers  
Wanted Quick Cash—and Decided to Effect  
Release of Bonded Bales of Oriental Rugs

naturally they came to Gimbel's, feeling that if they could turn entire stocks into cash with just one handling, even a deep loss would be less than the cost of parcelling out the rugs to smaller stores.

In Addition—The Last Bales Arrive of  
These Beautiful Persian Rugs

—sent by the Imperial Persian Government to the Sesqui, but delayed by native transport and only just received. About 250 rugs in these last Persian bales—each an undoubted masterpiece; not one ever before shown in America; and the equals—which is telling Philadelphia how truly marvelous they are!—of that very famous Sesqui Sale.

In Addition to the Sesqui Persian Rugs, \$250,000  
Worth of Fine Oriental Rugs From Gimbel  
Stocks Reduced to Effect Savings  
of 15% to 35%

Persian, Turkish—every kind. Scatters. Hall-strips and runners. Den-size rugs. Small room-size rugs. On up to great glorious rugs for the baronial halls of some palatial home. Sale-prices ranging from scatters at \$20 up to a magnificent Heriz—12 ft. x 19 ft.—at \$1350.

New Floor Coverings Section  
Fourth Floor, Chestnut Street Building

GIMBEL BROTHERS  
PHILADELPHIA

## Rugs and Carpets

The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.

Of special interest are our personally  
selected importations of—  
Oriental Rugs

## Hardwick &amp; Magee Co.

1220 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

There is no richer, fresher milk  
than our "A" Milk

Ask  
for

## Supplee Ice Cream

"Notice the Flavor"  
Special Prices for Social Affairs

SUPPLEE-WILLS-JONES  
PHILADELPHIA

CAMDEN CHESTER ATLANTIC CITY JENKINTOWN  
MERCHANTVILLE DARTY OCEAN CITY

SPRING  
STREET  
FROCKS

29.75

canton crepe—one piece—  
belt and flower of calf—skirt  
all 'round box plaited—navy  
—green—tan—blue—other  
shades.

The last of the clearance reductions in winter dresses—two groups of models for all occasions—in all fabrics—with all treatments.

18.00 — 28.00



BONWIT TELLER & CO  
The Specialty Store of Originations  
13th and CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA

## DEWEES

1122-1124  
Chestnut Street  
PHILADELPHIA

"Fashion  
Good Taste"

The Correct Apparel for  
The BRIDE and for her  
Entourage

You do  
save money  
using it

And you save time and trouble, for good Cummings Coal is easier to fire, gives more heating comfort and is cheaper in a year's heating than less carefully selected grades. Fill up your bin now, with

## CUMMINGS COAL

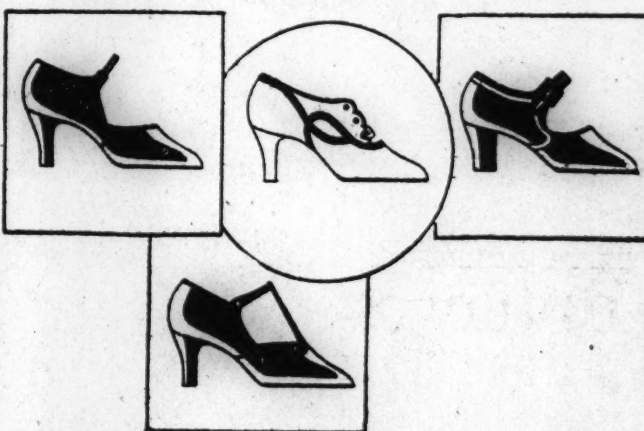
Telephone Locust 4117

E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.  
413 N. 13TH STREET  
PHILADELPHIA



## STRAWBRIDGE &amp; CLOTHIER

Market and Filbert at Eighth St., PHILADELPHIA Tel. Walnut 7100  
Store Hours from 9 to 5:30



## Four New Spring Shoes

Arrive to Join an Already  
Fashion-Attractive Assortment

\$12.00

Unutterably fascinating are the new combinations of patent leather and colored printed kidskins! And very fashion-important for spring, the printed leathers will be.

Sketched are two strap Pumps; one buttoned, one buckled—both illustrating the new trend. The trim Oxford is of kid-skin in parchment shade; also obtainable in brown kid or patent leather. For walking and semi-sports wear, this patent leather pump with comfortable box heel is unusually popular. All at \$12.

STRAWBRIDGE &amp; CLOTHIER—EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.



## Diverters of Trade Alcohol Invent Many Crafty Devices

Barber, Baker and Mincemeat Maker Watched by Federal Officers at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO.—The barber, the baker and the mincemeat maker who claim they need alcohol in their business are finding the lid on federal permission hereabouts increasingly difficult to unseal. For many it has refused to budge at all. In the last 15 months 1722 permits for withdrawals have been revoked or disapproved by E. C. Yellowley, federal prohibition administrator for this district. This is as many as in all the rest of the country combined.

The Government is becoming inquisitive, for as Mr. Yellowley reports nearly all the whisky bootlegged in Chicago comes from naturalized alcohol. The Government wants to see how alcohol withdrawn for manufacturing purposes is used. A few days ago two federal agents dropped in on a baker who was withdrawing brandy. A friendly call, it was, they simply wished to see if the brandy was placed in it. The baker did not know how to prepare his dough for the use of brandy. The cake could not be sold.

After expressing their great interest in the process, the agents regretted that on that particular day the outcome had been so unfortunate, the federal agents reported to their chief at prohibition headquarters, and the baker shortly thereafter received an earnest invitation to come downtown and explain. His explanation was not an only one. There have

been many others since the Government started to trace alcohol from the distillery to the ultimate consumer. In one week 10 concerns were reported who had failed to keep proper records, falsified records, or failed to keep their places open during business hours. Their monthly withdrawals amounted to 3700 gallons of denatured alcohol, which would make 9000 gallons of liquor retailing in the bootleg trade at \$15 a gallon, or \$135,000.

Watching the Shipments During the past week prohibition agents watched the manufacture of medicinal preparations at five places and the manufacture of mincemeat and other food products at 11. This inspection makes a heavy call on the limited man-power of the local office, but it is closing out the illegitimate enterprise. Just now there is a campaign on to eliminate the fraudulent manufacturers of barber supplies.

When a denaturing plant gets ready to send out a truckload of alcohol to a concern having a permit, it notifies prohibition headquarters by telephone on the day before. Two agents in an automobile patrol the shipment to its destination. The manufacturer then notifies the prohibition department of his intention to manufacture, and agents are on hand to see it done and, if desirable, to take samples.

Use of the injunction by the Federal Government in Chicago continues unabated. In the last year and a quarter 1145 places where liquor had been illicitly sold were closed in the district which comprises Illinois, Indiana and half of Wisconsin the total of places closed was 1722.

## News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—An illustrative of the widespread character of the operations of the Board of Benevolence of the United Grand Lodge of England, at the last meeting 70 gratuities were granted, amounting in the aggregate to £5,390. Seven of the petitioners qualified from lodges at Fiji, Yokohama, Mussoorie, Jamalpur, Karachi, Suez, and Cairo. 42 from lodges in London and the remainder hailed from lodges in the provinces. This body meets monthly for the purpose of hearing petitions from candidates, and during the year just ended there were 446 approved applications for relief, 50 more than in 1925, the grants totaling £34,395, or £625 more than in the previous year.

The total receipts for the three Masonic institutions for "girls, boys, and old people" during the last year amounted to £318,797 13s. 2d., which sum is less by £54,558 1s. 8d. than that realized in 1925. This deficiency is easily accounted for by the general strike and by the coal strike, which was prolonged beyond all expectations. Both these events affected in a very serious manner the districts in which so many regular supporters of the three institutions live and move and earn their living. The school festival had practically to be abandoned. Its place was taken by a very sparsely attended public meeting and the chairman, Lord Kensington, represented a province which suffered very considerably, and his immediate supporters were unable to travel up from Wales, as they had arranged to do, in order to rally around him. The demands of the Masonic Million Memorial Fund have also militated against the outstanding success of the more recent years. These demands are being met, particularly by new lodges, most of which are registering their intention to qualify as Hare's Stone, a contribution of 10 guineas from each member.

Freemasonry in England and Scotland is becoming a constantly increasing attraction to the affluent and educated classes, who are regarding it in the serious light which it merits. Gradually there is becoming a change in the personnel of the lodges, as well as in the character of the buildings in which the work is being performed. Ex-Provost Anderson, Provincial Grand Master of Fortshshire, pointed out recently that some years since it was a very easy thing to become a Freemason, but their efforts to raise the standard of Freemasonry, he ventured to say, had been very successful. The class of members they were getting in their lodges was very much better than before, and this had been altogether for the good, not only of Freemasonry, but as regarded the people of Fortshshire.

English Freemasons note with pleasure that the King has conferred a peerage upon the Deputy Grand Master, Col. F. S. W. Cornwallis, the nephew of the late Earl Amherst, who was also one of his predecessors in the exalted Masonic office which he now holds; and that Harold S. Morris, the Deputy Grand Master, and a J. L. W. Assistant Provincial Grand Master for East Lancashire, have been honored with a knighthood.

Many of the Scottish lodges at this time of the year observe some time-honored custom in the celebration of what is known as St. John's festival. They remind one of the customs mentioned in connection with the poet Burns, whose Masonic activities are so frequently overlooked by the many who have undertaken to write his biography. These customs include midnight torchlight processions, but at Melrose all the members proceed to the abbey, after encircling the ancient Mercat Cross three times. At the abbey certain rites are performed and homage paid to the founders of the lodge, the hand, meanwhile, playing Scottish airs. An address is also delivered by

the chaplain of the lodge. At Dunkeld the lodge members are headed by pipers and march in midnight torchlight procession through the town to the cross, where the ancient custom of pledging the prosperity of the city of Dunkeld is carried through by the masters of the two local lodges.

### World Press

TRAGEDY OF IMITATION Tokyo Herald: It is self-evident that imitative civilization has no substantial influence upon the racial progress of a nation. The imitation of new ideas or a new form of civilization is of no significance to Japan whose cultural life has remarkably advanced. Careful examination of this question establishes the truth of this contention. It is a fact that Japan is still behind the West in

## Sunset Stories

A Bigger and Better Home for Mr. Scroggins

FLORRIE, one of Boston Common's most widely known pigeons, was a person of importance and looked it. Her chest stuck out so in front that she had to lean backward when she walked and her head was usually cocked on one side as though she was listening—and she usually was.

Being a person of importance, Florrie became a bit worried and set out to find a bigger and better home for the Scrogginses where all the Common people could be asked to come for a housewarming. She found an airy apartment of two rooms in Ulm's Americana just back from the frog pond, with a fine view, and of course running water in the pond. No one could think of anything better so everyone said "Isn't Florrie a wonderful home-builder?"

The Scroggins' effects were carried to the new and bigger and better home by Florrie's two younger brothers. They broke only one of the two teacups, so the moving was not as bad as it would have been if both had been broken. Florrie gathered up a great deal of food from here and there, and everyone came to the housewarming, and all said, "Hain't the campaign been a great success; please pass me some more of that delicious popcorn."

Mrs. Scroggins sat in the door of the bigger and better home and rocked back and forth in her rocking chair. It wasn't until all the refreshments had been eaten that some one noticed Mr. Scroggins' absence. "Where is he?" they asked Mrs. Scroggins, but she couldn't tell them except that either he had forgotten the day or he had been detained.

"You see he has lots of things to see to," explained Mrs. Scroggins. (Look for Mr. Scroggins every Wednesday.)

Antilever Shoe Shoes for Children 217 North 2nd Street, Harrisburg, Pa. DUNLOP-CORDS "Ultimate Satisfaction" Vulcanizing and Servicing 109 Tire Sales Co., Inc. 109 South 2nd Street, Harrisburg, Pa. P. H. FURMAN, Mgr. Both Phones 516

### THE MONITOR READER

1. What is a good menu for birds in winter?—Letter to Editor.
2. Why are New York newspapers scarcely justified in demanding of the theater a loftier ethical tone?—Editorial.
3. How did a girl from Siberia save a year?—Sundial.
4. How may silver be kept from tarnishing?—Women's Enterprises.
5. What is the story back of the word "kissip"?—Educational Page.
6. What recent pronouncement has been made against the installation of fear?—Editorial Note.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

some respects of civilization, but it is improbable that the gaps are insuperable. She is still under the influence of introduced civilization and imitation and is not yet free from inertia.

It seems that she is overcautious, as she has based in the past, in the uninterrupted introduction of up-to-date knowledge and a changing form of civilization. . . . The times unceasingly advance, ideas evolve and civilization develops. Undesired fear for introduction and imitation will leave Japan far behind Occidental nations. She must exert herself to advance her own and indigenous civilization and culture, for the development of her national life and for the enhancement of her cultural prestige.

Omaha World Herald: At this rate the Oage Indians will soon be able to buy back the country for the Indian.

THE ESCAPE

Washington Post: If the five-day working week is based upon proved ability to speed up production, through machinery, to make up for the working time lapsed off, the plan is not only feasible but necessary. Mankind is progressing in making machinery his slave. Every workman is entitled to the benefit of increased machine production. If men but had the wit, they could compel machinery to do practically all the work of the world, thus enabling man himself to escape from drudgery. Every step in this direction, when the step is on firm ground, is to the credit of American civilization.

Toledo Blade: Under the reign of silk, cotton is king. The Emperor of Italy.

### TEXAS ZONE BILL FAVORED

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—The zoning enabling act, sponsored by Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Austin and other large Texas cities, has been reported favorably by the Committee on Internal Improvements. It has been amended, however, to exempt telephone companies and railroad lines. If passed, this act will authorize cities of 40,000 population or greater to set a limit on the height and nature of buildings erected within certain limits. Municipal ordinances to this effect have been declared unconstitutional for lack of a supporting state law.

## With the Libraries

American Library in Paris a Literary Ambassador

Special Correspondence

Paris, France. THAT definite progress has been made by the American Library in Paris during the last year is evidenced by its annual report and by a talk the writer had with its director, Burton Stevenson.

"One interesting thing that we are doing," said Mr. Stevenson, "is presenting to schools and colleges throughout Europe, collections of from 150 to 200 books on varied American subjects."

Thus, the American Library in Paris is not only fulfilling one of its main objects: "to promote . . . in Europe a closer acquaintance with American literature, institutions and thought," but also is meeting a long-felt need of these schools.

This is the culmination of a plan originated when, on resuming the directorship of the library at the beginning of this year, Mr. Stevenson found that there were on hand some 6000 to 8000 books, most of which were returned from the United States Army of Occupation after the education courses were discontinued at its headquarters in Coblenz. These books, duplicates of some in the Paris library, were listed and made into collections.

To Help in Teaching English

Just where would these books do the most good in Europe? The smaller institutions of newly formed European countries were decided upon, since many of them have been handicapped in the teaching of English by a lack of sufficient books in that language. The next step was to send the lists to schools and universities of central Europe with a request that their choice of books be indicated. The replies were enthusiastic, and hearty co-operation was given in supplying information as to smaller colleges. Furthermore, the embassies of these countries, recognizing the importance of the offer, responded by agreeing to give their services in the effort to avoid "complications on the frontier." It was necessary to request funds for the carrying out of this project and these were granted by the American Relief Administration, so that the collections were soon ready to be shipped.

Mr. Stevenson hopes that this plan will prove only the beginning of a regular annual distribution work supervised by the American Library in Paris. He spoke enthusiastically, in fact, of the day he foresees, when it would be the head of a system with branches in the European centers through which the needs of each country could be supplied by the same way that France's need is supplied today.

For this bigger work, since it is primarily for the benefit of the United States—a sort of intellectual ambassador—and since the circulation work is now self-supporting, the library is soliciting support from American citizens, endowment institutions and libraries. These last are being requested to dig out of their stockrooms old encyclopedias and set a new review column in regularity by the library in a local building and for general expenses.

New Developments

Indeed, it is expected that before many years have elapsed, a splendid example of a modern American library building, designed by a prominent American architect, will be erected in Paris. Already, negotiations for the land for such a building are under way. When this is achieved there will be developed a children's department, which for lack of space occupies only a corner in the present building.

An exhibition of children's books, however, for parents, last December, was one effort in that direction. This exhibition was for the purpose of assisting adults in choosing reading matter for the younger people. And it is an interesting fact that it contained contributions from English as well as from American publishers.

Other ways in which progress has been made are: the founding of a library of American law, for students of this subject, sponsored by prominent American lawyers practicing in France. A union catalogue of American books and periodicals has been set up in other libraries of Paris. A new review column is run regularly by the library in a local building.

A Real Opportunity to Save on Furniture of "Enduring Quality" at Goldsmith's February Sale of Fine Furniture

GOLDSMITH'S Harrisburg, Pa.

The Wm. B. Schleisner Store "Harrisburg's First Fashion Shop"

Correct Attire for the Gentlewoman HARRISBURG, PA.

Bristle Goods of Quality EVERY BRUSH GUARANTEED

GEORGE A. GORGAS DRUG COMPANY 16 No. Third Street, Penn Harris Hotel Pennsylvania Railroad Station 1306 North Third Street HARRISBURG, PA.

Clothes for MEN and BOYS

Dottricks Always Reliable HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

American paper. The Reference Service on International Affairs is performing a splendid service which up to date has included the compiling of a bibliography of all official governmental publications in Europe. The library, too, serves as a link between American and French publishers by recommending to French publishers the best of the latest American books, capable of translation; and by the sending of similar lists of French books to American libraries.

The circulation has reached 600 volumes a day and the membership has reached a total of over 900 persons, of whom 114 are French. The last few months have shown, also, remarkable growth in annual members.

Thus, it would seem, the progress of the American library in France is assured for the future, as there is every reason to believe that the support will increase rather than diminish, according to the belief of the director.

### In the Lighter Vein

DISTURBING NEWS Mistress: "Beginning the new year, Susan, we will begin to keep house."

Susan: "But, madam, you distinctly told me that there would be only two in the family when you engaged me."



THE OBTRUSION OF THE HOBBY Since Mr. Briskett, the butcher, took up the 'hobby' of something has crept into his business style.

ON THE RANGE "Where are all your shots going? They all have missed the mark." "I don't know, captain. They leave here all right."

THE SAME LINE The Fisherman (who has taken up radio): "I got Honolulu last night, and you should have heard the stations that got away!"—Life.

SCHROETER-GROTHER'S Home-Made Candies and Ice Creams

Quality and Service Our Motto DELIVERY SERVICE 476 Main Street, Tel. Orange 1645 EAST ORANGE, N. J.

### THE BEST ONLY

Meats and Poultry

MAXMILLIAN KUSY & SON 582 Main Street, East Orange, N. J. Tel. Orange 2913 and 2914

THE EAST ORANGE BANK SAFETY and SERVICE

START A BANK ACCOUNT Main Street and Broadway Avenues EAST ORANGE, N. J.

ROOF'S SLATE-TILE-TAR-ASPHALT ALL KINDS OF ROOFS Repaired

PENN ROOFING COMPANY 112 Main Street, EAST ORANGE, N. J. Tel. Orange 9175

WARD'S FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES DAILY

Delivered Free JAMES G. WARD, Prop. Tel. Orange 2852 227 Park Ave. N. Grove St., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

City Hall Delicatessen EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Many varieties of Crosse & Blackwell's bottled goods—Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, etc., nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

LEBOEUF CO. Established 1887

CLEANERS and DYERS East Orange, N. J., 587 Main Street Montclair, N. J., 410 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Montclair 3379

Florist FLOWERS and Plants for All Occasions

25-27 Central Ave., Tel. Orange 1244 EAST ORANGE, N. J.

A. H. HOLMES, JR. COAL

Office and Yard 532 N. Grove St. Tel. Orange 420 East Orange, N. J.



"Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Lawyer (From San Francisco Call)

San Francisco. MR. ELI MIX of New Haven, Conn., never heard of Daniel Atlasjuk until after Atlasjuk had passed on—but just out of common humanity Mr. Mix, a busy unsentimental lawyer, did a fine thing that ought to be told and retold all over the country.

Daniel Atlasjuk was an alien, a poor wage earner of Connecticut struggling to earn his living and save enough to bring his wife and two children over from the Ukraine. He was slain in a train wreck but being obscure and not friendly, it seemed, he had no one to ask justice for his dependents.

Then Mr. Eli Mix entered the case. He got himself appointed administrator of the man's estate, negotiated sternly with the railroad company, and finally secured a payment of \$3000 to be turned over to the heirs when found. Mr. Mix invested the money in good bonds and added the interest to the principal while searching for the wife and children.

After many months he found the heirs in a far province of Volhynia, Ukraine, and—after three years of litigation and six months of searching—sent more than \$3000 to these people he had never seen in far-away Europe.

He charged nothing, and you can imagine the friendliness in that little Ukraine village for all of America.

PRISCILLA GUTHRIE'S BOOK SHOP Books of all Publishers UNION TRUST BUILDING SCENIC APARTMENTS PITTSBURGH, PA.

EAST END Brand new all-brick home of 7 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood floors, hot water heat, large living room. In convenient, dignified location. Price \$18,500. Large mortgage if desired.

PORTER & MACDOWELL CO. Columbia Bank Building Court 4090 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Walk-Over 243 5th Avenue Pittsburgh Pennsylvania

We Specialize in Highest Grade Canaries Bird Food and Supplies

A. W. SMITH COMPANY FLORISTS Keenan Bldg., PITTSBURGH

FISHER'S 1103 Keenan Bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA.

John M. Roberts & Son Co. "Pittsburgh's Newest and Largest Jewelry Store"

429-431 Wood St. at Diamond St.

Fashionia (Trademark Registered)

Spring Shoes for Women "Fashionias"—exclusively at K. & B.'s. A wealth of strikingly smart new Spring styles, and, of course, at

\$8.00 High-grade shoes made for K. & B. Co. only—the best shoe we could have made to sell for \$8.00. Correct styles in satin and patent leather. Many shown in parchment and rose beige, the colors of the moment.

K. & B. Co.—WOMEN'S SHOES—Midfloor KAUFMANN & BAIRD Sixth Avenue at Smithfield Street

We Invite Your Inspection (FIFTH FLOOR)

KAUFMANN'S FIFTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH

## Air Traffic Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—Czechoslovakia is reported to have ordered 150 Lorraine Dietrich engines of 450 to 475 horsepower. Fifty of these are for civil aviation purposes.

M. Dina, the head of the Mont Blanc Observatory, reports that 11 flights were carried out between Sept. 16 and 30 in order to drop provisions by parachute, and the observatory had even been supplied with fresh bread. A radiotelephony transmitter and receiver was also transported and has been erected.

Germany is operating 38 winter services, including all the big international lines. Fares have been reduced, and in some cases are even cheaper than first-class rail fares.

Now that the objections have been removed which were the cause of Scotland's not adhering to the Air Convention, that country will probably come in as soon as ratification of the amending protocol takes place.

The organization of the Brindisi-Constantinople line is in progress. There will be seaplane stations at Brindisi, Athens, and Buyuk-Deri (for Constantinople), with emergency stations at Ithaca and Lemnos. Seaplanes will be stationed so that no machine or crew will fly more than one stage.

The Marquis de Pinedo has abandoned his idea of a world flight in favor of a circuit of the Atlantic. He intends to start at the end of January from Buenos Aires, flying round the South and North American coasts, returning to Italy via Greenland and Iceland.

An airship flight from Rome to Buenos Aires is projected for the

Hohl & Olney, Inc. Tailors 515 Broadway, Second Floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We Serve thousands of families in Western Pennsylvania with the finest of dairy products, including

Milk and Cream Ice Cream Cheese Butter

For any of these products or for Fresh Country Eggs delivered to your doorstep, telephone the plan, nearest you. These are located in Pittsburgh, New Castle, McKeesport, Butler or Charleroi.

RIECK-MJUNKIN DAIRY COMPANY DIVISION OF NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Special Display \$7.50—\$10 up to \$20

Matrons' Hats Are a Special Feature at "The Store Ahead"

There is a distinct new hat vogue for the matron. It is expressed in all its fullness here. New spring styles and colors. Youthful modes in large and small head sizes—that are made distinctly for the woman of more mature years.

1927 fabrics Boggs & Buhl's long-standing reputation for the best yardage on the market is again borne out in the impressive preparation for the new season, Spring, 1927. Without doubt, the new materials—Silks, Cottons and Woollens—have never offered more loveliness or more variety. And in accord with tradition all are priced decidedly low with plenty of specials all this week. Be sure and see them soon.

Boggs & Buhl PITTSBURGH

Women's New Spring Shoes by I. Miller

Delightfully piquant—softly semi-toned, are the new shoes I. Miller has created—each one subtly suggesting the colorful mode of the new season. A few of the most distinctive touches noted are the new gingham effect trims, the composite theme, the new strap arrangements, the lovely cream and grey shades, the new low cut oxfords that can be worn right up to the dinner hour. Priced 12.50 to \$20.

We Invite Your Inspection (FIFTH FLOOR)

KAUFMANN'S FIFTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH

autumn of 1928. A 50,000 centimeter airship is to be built at the Government works.

In Sweden the Aerotransport Company is considering a six months' trial service between Gothenburg and Copenhagen, and between Gothenburg and Stockholm. These are designed to co-operate in a thorough service for Helsingfors-Stockholm, Gothenburg, Copenhagen, and Hamburg.

In Switzerland a new aerodrome is proposed as the civil airport for Zurich. Basle's aerodrome also is to be enlarged and improved.

It has been decided to establish civil aviation schools for pilots and mechanics in Yugoslavia. A regular air service between Belgrade and Zagreb is proposed to start next spring and various flying meetings and competitions are to be held in the summer.

10 P. C. COTTON REDUCTION AUSTIN, TEX. (Special Correspondence)—Cotton acreage in Texas will not be decreased more than 10 per cent this year, in the opinion of George B. Terrell, State Commissioner of Agriculture. The usual amount of new land in cultivation will be an offsetting factor to the decrease, he indicated.

-ROSENBAUM- PITTSBURGH, PA.

Matrons' New Hats for Spring Special Display \$7.50—\$10 up to \$20

Matrons' Hats Are a Special Feature at "The Store Ahead"

There is a distinct new hat vogue for the matron. It is expressed in all its fullness here. New spring styles and colors. Youthful modes in large and small head sizes—that are made distinctly for the woman of more mature years.

1927 fabrics Boggs & Buhl's long-standing reputation for the best yardage on the market is again borne out in the impressive preparation for the new season, Spring, 1927. Without doubt, the new materials—Silks, Cottons and Woollens—have never offered more loveliness or more variety. And in accord with tradition all are priced decidedly low with plenty of specials all this week. Be sure and see them soon.

Boggs & Buhl PITTSBURGH

Women's New Spring Shoes by I. Miller

Delightfully piquant—softly semi-toned, are the new shoes I. Miller has created—each one subtly suggesting the colorful mode of the new season. A few of the most distinctive touches noted are the new gingham effect trims, the composite theme, the new strap arrangements, the lovely cream and grey shades, the new low cut oxfords that can be worn right up to the dinner hour. Priced 12.50 to \$20.

We Invite Your Inspection (FIFTH FLOOR)

KAUFMANN'S FIFTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH



# Intercollegiate, Amateur, Professional Athletic News of the World

## TITLEHOLDER CHALLENGED

Reiselt Wants Another Try for Crown Just Won by Kieckhefer

WORLD PROFESSIONAL THREE CUSHION CARIAM BILLIARD STANDING

|                  | W | L | H | R | G | P | C |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. H. Kieckhefer | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| O. H. Kieckhefer | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| G. L. Copple     | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A. J. Thurnblad  | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C. H. Hall       | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| T. S. Dell       | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| E. W. Lookabaugh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C. J. Campanian  | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| L. D. Kenney     | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C. A. McCourt    | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Within 60 days another battle will be staged at Recital Hall here for the world championship at three-cushion cariam billiards between A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago, champion crowned last night, and Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, who was dethroned after less than 10 months of supremacy. When the prize money was handed out at the conclusion of the 45-game tourney, \$1100 to Kieckhefer for first, and \$1100 to Reiselt for second, Reiselt announced the posting of his forfeit for the first challenge match.

If Kieckhefer continues to display the form in the coming match that he put on in the final night, as well as during the 45-game tourney, he will have little chance to regain his title. The Chicagoan, who has held the title twice before, losing it in 1921 in this same arena, ran out the final game, 50 to 20 in 31 innings. This was not only the fastest game of the tourney, but the most one-sided victory. It gave Kieckhefer the three best games of the campaign, his seasons of 32 and 35 innings setting the pace for all other contenders.

His speedy final victory built up a grand average of 1.09 points an inning for Kieckhefer. He won eight games and lost only one, 50 to 20, in the final game. He won 44 of 45 games, a record of 97.8 per cent. Reiselt's total covered \$100 for high run of 10. Reiselt won 7 games, and lost 38, his first loss coming at the hands of A. H. Kieckhefer. Reiselt, who claimed third place on a record of six and three, finished averaged 32 of a point an inning. He won 10 games, and lost 35, in 45 games. Reiselt's record was 22.2 per cent. Reiselt's record was 22.2 per cent.

Kieckhefer built up his long season of scoring by making many shots that the packed arena on the table. After making the brilliant pick up, Kieckhefer usually missed an easy second, and then Kieckhefer continued to score in every frame until he led, 29 to 12 in 26 innings. Then Reiselt ran a shot which saved him from being dethroned.

Kieckhefer built up his long season of scoring by making many shots that the packed arena on the table. After making the brilliant pick up, Kieckhefer usually missed an easy second, and then Kieckhefer continued to score in every frame until he led, 29 to 12 in 26 innings. Then Reiselt ran a shot which saved him from being dethroned.

Kieckhefer built up his long season of scoring by making many shots that the packed arena on the table. After making the brilliant pick up, Kieckhefer usually missed an easy second, and then Kieckhefer continued to score in every frame until he led, 29 to 12 in 26 innings. Then Reiselt ran a shot which saved him from being dethroned.

Kieckhefer built up his long season of scoring by making many shots that the packed arena on the table. After making the brilliant pick up, Kieckhefer usually missed an easy second, and then Kieckhefer continued to score in every frame until he led, 29 to 12 in 26 innings. Then Reiselt ran a shot which saved him from being dethroned.

Kieckhefer built up his long season of scoring by making many shots that the packed arena on the table. After making the brilliant pick up, Kieckhefer usually missed an easy second, and then Kieckhefer continued to score in every frame until he led, 29 to 12 in 26 innings. Then Reiselt ran a shot which saved him from being dethroned.

Kieckhefer built up his long season of scoring by making many shots that the packed arena on the table. After making the brilliant pick up, Kieckhefer usually missed an easy second, and then Kieckhefer continued to score in every frame until he led, 29 to 12 in 26 innings. Then Reiselt ran a shot which saved him from being dethroned.

Kieckhefer built up his long season of scoring by making many shots that the packed arena on the table. After making the brilliant pick up, Kieckhefer usually missed an easy second, and then Kieckhefer continued to score in every frame until he led, 29 to 12 in 26 innings. Then Reiselt ran a shot which saved him from being dethroned.

Kieckhefer built up his long season of scoring by making many shots that the packed arena on the table. After making the brilliant pick up, Kieckhefer usually missed an easy second, and then Kieckhefer continued to score in every frame until he led, 29 to 12 in 26 innings. Then Reiselt ran a shot which saved him from being dethroned.

Kieckhefer built up his long season of scoring by making many shots that the packed arena on the table. After making the brilliant pick up, Kieckhefer usually missed an easy second, and then Kieckhefer continued to score in every frame until he led, 29 to 12 in 26 innings. Then Reiselt ran a shot which saved him from being dethroned.

## CHAMPIONS OPEN SEASON AT CHICAGO

Leading Teams Matched at Outset of National Schedule

WORLD PROFESSIONAL THREE CUSHION CARIAM BILLIARD STANDING

|                  | W | L | H | R | G | P | C |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. H. Kieckhefer | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| O. H. Kieckhefer | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| G. L. Copple     | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A. J. Thurnblad  | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C. H. Hall       | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| T. S. Dell       | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| E. W. Lookabaugh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C. J. Campanian  | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| L. D. Kenney     | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C. A. McCourt    | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Within 60 days another battle will be staged at Recital Hall here for the world championship at three-cushion cariam billiards between A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago, champion crowned last night, and Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, who was dethroned after less than 10 months of supremacy. When the prize money was handed out at the conclusion of the 45-game tourney, \$1100 to Kieckhefer for first, and \$1100 to Reiselt for second, Reiselt announced the posting of his forfeit for the first challenge match.

If Kieckhefer continues to display the form in the coming match that he put on in the final night, as well as during the 45-game tourney, he will have little chance to regain his title. The Chicagoan, who has held the title twice before, losing it in 1921 in this same arena, ran out the final game, 50 to 20 in 31 innings. This was not only the fastest game of the tourney, but the most one-sided victory. It gave Kieckhefer the three best games of the campaign, his seasons of 32 and 35 innings setting the pace for all other contenders.

His speedy final victory built up a grand average of 1.09 points an inning for Kieckhefer. He won eight games and lost only one, 50 to 20, in the final game. He won 44 of 45 games, a record of 97.8 per cent. Reiselt's total covered \$100 for high run of 10. Reiselt won 7 games, and lost 38, his first loss coming at the hands of A. H. Kieckhefer. Reiselt, who claimed third place on a record of six and three, finished averaged 32 of a point an inning. He won 10 games, and lost 35, in 45 games. Reiselt's record was 22.2 per cent. Reiselt's record was 22.2 per cent.

Kieckhefer built up his long season of scoring by making many shots that the packed arena on the table. After making the brilliant pick up, Kieckhefer usually missed an easy second, and then Kieckhefer continued to score in every frame until he led, 29 to 12 in 26 innings. Then Reiselt ran a shot which saved him from being dethroned.

Kieckhefer built up his long season of scoring by making many shots that the packed arena on the table. After making the brilliant pick up, Kieckhefer usually missed an easy second, and then Kieckhefer continued to score in every frame until he led, 29 to 12 in 26 innings. Then Reiselt ran a shot which saved him from being dethroned.

Kieckhefer built up his long season of scoring by making many shots that the packed arena on the table. After making the brilliant pick up, Kieckhefer usually missed an easy second, and then Kieckhefer continued to score in every frame until he led, 29 to 12 in 26 innings. Then Reiselt ran a shot which saved him from being dethroned.

Kieckhefer built up his long season of scoring by making many shots that the packed arena on the table. After making the brilliant pick up, Kieckhefer usually missed an easy second, and then Kieckhefer continued to score in every frame until he led, 29 to 12 in 26 innings. Then Reiselt ran a shot which saved him from being dethroned.

Kieckhefer built up his long season of scoring by making many shots that the packed arena on the table. After making the brilliant pick up, Kieckhefer usually missed an easy second, and then Kieckhefer continued to score in every frame until he led, 29 to 12 in 26 innings. Then Reiselt ran a shot which saved him from being dethroned.

Kieckhefer built up his long season of scoring by making many shots that the packed arena on the table. After making the brilliant pick up, Kieckhefer usually missed an easy second, and then Kieckhefer continued to score in every frame until he led, 29 to 12 in 26 innings. Then Reiselt ran a shot which saved him from being dethroned.

Kieckhefer built up his long season of scoring by making many shots that the packed arena on the table. After making the brilliant pick up, Kieckhefer usually missed an easy second, and then Kieckhefer continued to score in every frame until he led, 29 to 12 in 26 innings. Then Reiselt ran a shot which saved him from being dethroned.

Kieckhefer built up his long season of scoring by making many shots that the packed arena on the table. After making the brilliant pick up, Kieckhefer usually missed an easy second, and then Kieckhefer continued to score in every frame until he led, 29 to 12 in 26 innings. Then Reiselt ran a shot which saved him from being dethroned.

Kieckhefer built up his long season of scoring by making many shots that the packed arena on the table. After making the brilliant pick up, Kieckhefer usually missed an easy second, and then Kieckhefer continued to score in every frame until he led, 29 to 12 in 26 innings. Then Reiselt ran a shot which saved him from being dethroned.

## MONTREAL MOVES UP IN STANDING

Takes Third Place—Boston Strengthens Hold on Second Place

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

|            | W  | L | T | P | GF | GA | PTS |
|------------|----|---|---|---|----|----|-----|
| Boston     | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 31 | 20  |
| Montreal   | 9  | 5 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 36 | 18  |
| Chicago    | 12 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 36 | 24  |
| Pittsburgh | 11 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 50 | 24 | 23  |
| Detroit    | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 36 | 20  |

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Montreal Maroons, 1926 champions, by greatly superior team work scored a victory over the New York Americans at Madison Square Garden last night. The score was 2 to 1.

Not until the third period was the Montreal team able to break through the defense of the champions and to prevent further scoring. Stewart, who had been responsible for one of the Montreal goals, and had scored the first goal, was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game.

The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game.

The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game.

The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game.

The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game.

The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game.

The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game.

The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game.

The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game.

The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game.

The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game. The Montreal team was unable to get back into the game.

## Sanford, Yale, Sets New Swimming Mark

NEW INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORD IN THE 440-YARD SWIM WAS ESTABLISHED HERE LAST NIGHT BY WILLIAM F. SANFORD OF YALE UNIVERSITY, WHO COVERED THE DISTANCE IN 5m. 13.54, ALMOST 4 SECONDS FASTER THAN THE 5m. 17.54 SET LAST YEAR BY CAPT. J. H. HAWKINS '26 OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

NEW INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORD IN THE 440-YARD SWIM WAS ESTABLISHED HERE LAST NIGHT BY WILLIAM F. SANFORD OF YALE UNIVERSITY, WHO COVERED THE DISTANCE IN 5m. 13.54, ALMOST 4 SECONDS FASTER THAN THE 5m. 17.54 SET LAST YEAR BY CAPT. J. H. HAWKINS '26 OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

The Yale swimming team defeated a Brown University team last night, 56 to 6, the Eli swimmers capturing all first and second places.

In the 150-yard backstroke, J. A. House Jr. '28S, intercollegiate record holder for the event, came within 2.5s. of the mark he set last year.

The Yale swimming team defeated a Brown University team last night, 56 to 6, the Eli swimmers capturing all first and second places.

In the 150-yard backstroke, J. A. House Jr. '28S, intercollegiate record holder for the event, came within 2.5s. of the mark he set last year.

The Yale swimming team defeated a Brown University team last night, 56 to 6, the Eli swimmers capturing all first and second places.

In the 150-yard backstroke, J. A. House Jr. '28S, intercollegiate record holder for the event, came within 2.5s. of the mark he set last year.

The Yale swimming team defeated a Brown University team last night, 56 to 6, the Eli swimmers capturing all first and second places.

In the 150-yard backstroke, J. A. House Jr. '28S, intercollegiate record holder for the event, came within 2.5s. of the mark he set last year.

The Yale swimming team defeated a Brown University team last night, 56 to 6, the Eli swimmers capturing all first and second places.

In the 150-yard backstroke, J. A. House Jr. '28S, intercollegiate record holder for the event, came within 2.5s. of the mark he set last year.

The Yale swimming team defeated a Brown University team last night, 56 to 6, the Eli swimmers capturing all first and second places.

In the 150-yard backstroke, J. A. House Jr. '28S, intercollegiate record holder for the event, came within 2.5s. of the mark he set last year.

## ENGLISH LAD WINS TWO YEARS RUNNING

GARTLAND GAINS BOYS' POCKET BILLIARDS TITLE

GARTLAND GAINS BOYS' POCKET BILLIARDS TITLE

The boys' pocket billiards championship of England, which since its inauguration in 1923 has brought to light some remarkably promising talent, was won this year for the second time by H. E. Gartland, Bermondsey, who defeated R. L. Bennett, Purley, in the final round by 48 points in 158 up. He played stylishly and with a fast never accomplished in the competition before. Gartland, not yet 15 years old, thus takes charge of the silver challenge cup presented by the Royal Society of Billiards.

The next goal came after 10m. 55s. of the second period when Cleghorn shot a brilliant rebound from the left of Traub of the defense and unexpectedly lifted a beautiful shot to the right-hand corner of the net, with the defense near the center of the net. The visitors were not exactly out of the contest as the score might indicate, but they were unable to get back into the game.

The next goal came after 10m. 55s. of the second period when Cleghorn shot a brilliant rebound from the left of Traub of the defense and unexpectedly lifted a beautiful shot to the right-hand corner of the net, with the defense near the center of the net. The visitors were not exactly out of the contest as the score might indicate, but they were unable to get back into the game.

The next goal came after 10m. 55s. of the second period when Cleghorn shot a brilliant rebound from the left of Traub of the defense and unexpectedly lifted a beautiful shot to the right-hand corner of the net, with the defense near the center of the net. The visitors were not exactly out of the contest as the score might indicate, but they were unable to get back into the game.

The next goal came after 10m. 55s. of the second period when Cleghorn shot a brilliant rebound from the left of Traub of the defense and unexpectedly lifted a beautiful shot to the right-hand corner of the net, with the defense near the center of the net. The visitors were not exactly out of the contest as the score might indicate, but they were unable to get back into the game.

The next goal came after 10m. 55s. of the second period when Cleghorn shot a brilliant rebound from the left of Traub of the defense and unexpectedly lifted a beautiful shot to the right-hand corner of the net, with the defense near the center of the net. The visitors were not exactly out of the contest as the score might indicate, but they were unable to get back into the game.

The next goal came after 10m. 55s. of the second period when Cleghorn shot a brilliant rebound from the left of Traub of the defense and unexpectedly lifted a beautiful shot to the right-hand corner of the net, with the defense near the center of the net. The visitors were not exactly out of the contest as the score might indicate, but they were unable to get back into the game.

The next goal came after 10m. 55s. of the second period when Cleghorn shot a brilliant rebound from the left of Traub of the defense and unexpectedly lifted a beautiful shot to the right-hand corner of the net, with the defense near the center of the net. The visitors were not exactly out of the contest as the score might indicate, but they were unable to get back into the game.

The next goal came after 10m. 55s. of the second period when Cleghorn shot a brilliant rebound from the left of Traub of the defense and unexpectedly lifted a beautiful shot to the right-hand corner of the net, with the defense near the center of the net. The visitors were not exactly out of the contest as the score might indicate, but they were unable to get back into the game.

The next goal came after 10m. 55s. of the second period when Cleghorn shot a brilliant rebound from the left of Traub of the defense and unexpectedly lifted a beautiful shot to the right-hand corner of the net, with the defense near the center of the net. The visitors were not exactly out of the contest as the score might indicate, but they were unable to get back into the game.

The next goal came after 10m. 55s. of the second period when Cleghorn shot a brilliant rebound from the left of Traub of the defense and unexpectedly lifted a beautiful shot to the right-hand corner of the net, with the defense near the center of the net. The visitors were not exactly out of the contest as the score might indicate, but they were unable to get back into the game.

The next goal came after 10m. 55s. of the second period when Cleghorn shot a brilliant rebound from the left of Traub of the defense and unexpectedly lifted a beautiful shot to the right-hand corner of the net, with the defense near the center of the net. The visitors were not exactly out of the contest as the score might indicate, but they were unable to get back into the game.

## PROVIDENCE TIES FOR SECOND PLACE

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

The first period was only 55 seconds' old when Harrington scored from an almost impossible angle, the ball being almost parallel with the goal line and way to the side. Shortly thereafter Taylor netted his team's lone goal when his Roosters were drawn out by the defense.

In the second season Andrews, doubling through the entire team of visitors, scored in a spectacular fashion. The final period saw the flashy Andrews again register on some snappy plays, including a Stanley Cup goal. The account became a victory, while the defense was the closest yet displayed by any sextet in the league. Clapper and Taylor starred for the visitors. The account became a victory, while the defense was the closest yet displayed by any sextet in the league.

The first period was only 55 seconds' old when Harrington scored from an almost impossible angle, the ball being almost parallel with the goal line and way to the side. Shortly thereafter Taylor netted his team's lone goal when his Roosters were drawn out by the defense.

In the second season Andrews, doubling through the entire team of visitors, scored in a spectacular fashion. The final period saw the flashy Andrews again register on some snappy plays, including a Stanley Cup goal. The account became a victory, while the defense was the closest yet displayed by any sextet in the league.

The first period was only 55 seconds' old when Harrington scored from an almost impossible angle, the ball being almost parallel with the goal line and way to the side. Shortly thereafter Taylor netted his team's lone goal when his Roosters were drawn out by the defense.

In the second season Andrews, doubling through the entire team of visitors, scored in a spectacular fashion. The final period saw the flashy Andrews again register on some snappy plays, including a Stanley Cup goal. The account became a victory, while the defense was the closest yet displayed by any sextet in the league.

The first period was only 55 seconds' old when Harrington scored from an almost impossible angle, the ball being almost parallel with the goal line and way to the side. Shortly thereafter Taylor netted his team's lone goal when his Roosters were drawn out by the defense.

In the second season Andrews, doubling through the entire team of visitors, scored in a spectacular fashion. The final period saw the flashy Andrews again register on some snappy plays, including a Stanley Cup goal. The account became a victory, while the defense was the closest yet displayed by any sextet in the league.

The first period was only 55 seconds' old when Harrington scored from an almost impossible angle, the ball being almost parallel with the goal line and way to the side. Shortly thereafter Taylor netted his team's lone goal when his Roosters were drawn out by the defense.

In the second season Andrews, doubling through the entire team of visitors, scored in a spectacular fashion. The final period saw the flashy Andrews again register on some snappy plays, including a Stanley Cup goal. The account became a victory, while the defense was the closest yet displayed by any sextet in the league.

The first period was only 55 seconds' old when Harrington scored from an almost impossible angle, the ball being almost parallel with the goal line and way to the side. Shortly thereafter Taylor netted his team's lone goal when his Roosters were drawn out by the defense.

In the second season Andrews, doubling through the entire team of visitors, scored in a spectacular fashion. The final period saw the flashy Andrews again register on some snappy plays, including a Stanley Cup goal. The account became a victory, while the defense was the closest yet displayed by any sextet in the league.

## FREE THROW ENTRY CLOSING ON MARCH 2

Aspirants Expected

Aspirants Expected

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 16 (Special).—Aspirants for the 1927 basketball championship for 1927, either team or individual, must have their scores in the hands of the Free Throw Committee on or before March 2, it is announced. The committee, which has its headquarters at 24 George Street, Room 111, in this city, will meet on the date specified to review all scores and declare the winners. The tournament, which was started five years ago by Herbert J. Scofield, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., has attracted such wide attention and grown to such great proportions that entries each year are expected to eclipse all previous records.

The basketball free-throw tournament, there are three divisions for the boys and two for the girls, winners of all division titles receiving trophies. The aspirants are picked on the basis of their scores in the previous year. In the men's senior, the player making the average in 75 shots gets the prize. In the women's senior, 50 shots are allowed. In the boys' intermediate, 60 shots are allowed and for girls' junior, 45. The boys' junior players get 45 throws.

The aspirants are picked on the basis of their scores in the previous year. In the men's senior, the player making the average in 75 shots gets the prize. In the women's senior, 50 shots are allowed. In the boys' intermediate, 60 shots are allowed and for girls' junior, 45. The boys' junior players get 45 throws.

The aspirants are picked on the basis of their scores in the previous year. In the men's senior, the player making the average in 75 shots gets the prize. In the women's senior, 50 shots are allowed. In the boys' intermediate, 60 shots are allowed and for girls' junior, 45. The boys' junior players get 45 throws.

The aspirants are picked on the basis of their scores in the previous year. In the men's senior, the player making the average in 75 shots gets the prize. In the women's senior, 50 shots are allowed. In the boys' intermediate, 60 shots are allowed and for girls' junior, 45. The boys' junior players get 45 throws.

The aspirants are picked on the basis of their scores in the previous year. In the men's senior, the player making the average in 75 shots gets the prize. In the women's senior, 50 shots are allowed. In the boys' intermediate, 60 shots are allowed and for girls' junior, 45. The boys' junior players get 45 throws.

The aspirants are picked on the basis of their scores in the previous year. In the men's senior, the player making the average in 75 shots gets the prize. In the women's senior, 50 shots are allowed. In the boys' intermediate, 60 shots are allowed and for girls' junior, 45. The boys' junior players get 45 throws.

The aspirants are picked on the basis of their scores in the previous year. In the men's senior, the player making the average in 75 shots gets the prize. In the women's senior, 50 shots are allowed. In the boys' intermediate, 60 shots are allowed and for girls' junior, 45. The boys' junior players get 45 throws.

The aspirants are picked on the basis of their scores in the previous year. In the men's senior, the player making the average in 75 shots gets the prize. In the women's senior, 50 shots are allowed. In the boys' intermediate, 60 shots are allowed and for girls' junior, 45. The boys' junior players get 45 throws.

The aspirants are picked on the basis of their scores in the previous year. In the men's senior, the player making the average in 75 shots gets the prize. In the women's senior, 50 shots are allowed. In the boys' intermediate, 60 shots are allowed and for girls' junior, 45. The boys' junior players get 45 throws.

The aspirants are picked on the basis of their scores in the previous year. In the men's senior, the player making the average in 75 shots gets the prize. In the women's senior, 50 shots are allowed. In the boys' intermediate, 60 shots are allowed and for girls' junior, 45. The boys' junior players get 45 throws.

The aspirants are picked on the basis of their scores in the previous year. In the men's senior, the player making the average in 75 shots gets the prize. In the women's



## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Henry James

Henry James: Man and Author, by Pelham Edgar. London: Grant Richards, 32, 34, 36, New Bond Street, W. 1. Company, 52, Toronto: The Macmillan Company.

A GREAT American, a great Englishman, Henry James should be a link between the two peoples. It is perhaps not surprising that men of letters in both countries should remind each other a little insistently of their claim to Henry James. "The formal expression of his profound attachment to England by becoming a naturalized subject," in the words of his biographer, in his worsted probably never have taken place but for the Great War. It was an act extraordinarily gracious, this making himself publicly one with people among whom he had lived with great contentment since he was a very young man. "Regard my preceding," he wrote to his nephew, "as a simple act and offering of allegiance and devotion, recognition and gratitude (for so long years of innumerable relations that have meant so much to me), and it remains perfectly simple. It provides the opportunity, which was set as soon as possible, of conferring on him the distinction of the Order of Merit, which George Meredith had already been granted, and which shortly afterward was to be conferred upon Thomas Hardy.

## A Scholarly Review

Henry James had in the early days hesitated between Paris and London, but from the first he seemed to have had no doubt that he would settle in Europe, holding it as a truism "that it takes an old civilization to set a novelist in motion." Already we find him deciding in 1876 that he was "turning English" all over. I desire only to feed on English life and the contact of English minds. . . . And a year later, he had submitted himself without reserve to "that Londonizing process" which was, to his worsted, probably for brief visits to America, during the next 39 years. And he continued to the end to regard London as "on the whole, the best point of view in the world."

On both sides of the Atlantic, books of appreciation of Henry James have appeared since 1916. The finest monument to his memory, outside of his own work is, and will certainly remain, the two volumes of his letters, edited by Mr. Percy Lubbock. However, this scholarly review of the man and his writings by Prof. Pelham Edgar is not only a book which will be read with the greatest interest by his admirers, it is one which no student of late Victorian fiction can afford to ignore.

Professor Edgar has entered into the very heart of Henry James' character, and perhaps more than anyone else who has sought to interpret him, he has explained the nature and value of his genius. He has seen that to gain a true perspective of James, it is necessary to observe him in relation with the other great writers of the man and his writings by Prof. Pelham Edgar is not only a book which will be read with the greatest interest by his admirers, it is one which no student of late Victorian fiction can afford to ignore.

Masterly Unfoldment  
The further value of this book is that it shows not merely the general method adopted by Henry James in

his characterization—and it is interesting to note that, unlike those of Flaubert, his characters are as consistently and exquisitely modeled as the language in which they reveal themselves—but its gradual masterly unfoldment as his genius develops. The intricacies of his style, which increased with the years, while we may regret them in part, we learn to see were due to no indulgence in a habit which he did not trouble to check, nor to a mannerism which overtopped his critical faculty, but to his desire to share to the full with his readers the intellectual adventures which he was continually experiencing. These "multiplications of subtle discriminations" had nothing of insincerity, nothing of confused thinking; he knew exactly what he wished to convey and conveyed it for those who are willing to disentangle his meaning through labyrinthine passages. "Regard my preceding," he wrote to his nephew, "as a simple act and offering of allegiance and devotion, recognition and gratitude (for so long years of innumerable relations that have meant so much to me), and it remains perfectly simple. It provides the opportunity, which was set as soon as possible, of conferring on him the distinction of the Order of Merit, which George Meredith had already been granted, and which shortly afterward was to be conferred upon Thomas Hardy.

## Penetration and Analysis

Most admirably has Professor Edgar emphasized the dominating value in Henry James' work. His choice of words, the richness of his reflective power, his method, supremely artistic, of marshaling his material, his subtle distinction of character, his almost unerring gift of portraiture, his sense of drama, often poignant, but invariably controlled, his humor, which plays always an adequate if not an insistent part in the whole, to all these able tribute is made in the various stories under review. But in one thing more than all else, his supreme gift to literature is apparent, and that, in the words of his biographer, is "the play of his mind over the whole surface of the scene. Things must have a meaning for James before they command his interest."

It is this gift at once of penetration and of analysis "as free from rancor as it is from illusion," which makes Henry James one of the most remarkable chroniclers of his day. Almost every recordable aspect of modern thought is dealt with in his pages, and dealt with in such a way that those who desire to look below the surface can detect what lies back of it, what way it is tending. No where do we see this more clearly than in his book, "The American Scene," of which his brother William James wrote that it was "supremely great."

James' Letters  
Professor Edgar rightly lays emphasis on the merit of James' letters, and the tribute he pays to them is hardly too great when he says: "What the letters of Keats are for the lovers of poetry, the letters of James are for the students of fiction." They are, apart from their own very high literary value, of great importance, as they fill in the years which are not covered by Henry James' delightful autobiographical adventures, telling us so much more than the most illuminating biography could have done.

Among the last things which Henry James wrote was an introduction

to the Letters From America of Rupert Brooke. It stands out as a gracious and graceful bit of writing from the pen of a distinguished man of letters who regarded his career as already almost behind him, written to one who, though his genius was already triumphantly acclaimed, stood but on the threshold of literary fame. We regret that no mention of it has been made in this volume, for any work on Henry James without its inclusion is incomplete. Such brief excursions as this into criticism show that Henry James could, had he chosen, have excelled as a critic and taken his place beside Matthew Arnold or John Morley, with a greater subtlety, a more unerring lightness of touch, than either of them.

Nothing surely could more effectively convince us that in fiction he found his right milieu, even as in England he found his right home, where magnificently, contentedly, and always in increasing measure, he could give of his best, than this volume by Professor Edgar.

E. F. H.



Drawing by Germaine Denon for "Once in France" by Marguerite Clément. Juvenile in Doubleday, Page's Spring List.

## Empire Via Waterways

Old Townships, by Alvin F. Harlow. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$5.

"MOST middle-aged folk who lived east of the Mississippi in their youth," writes Mr. Harlow, "can remember the time when the canal-belt mule still plodded his long, low trail along an occasional waterway in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Illinois. He may still be seen in a small section of eastern

Pennsylvania and on one short canal in New Jersey. Only very, very elderly persons can recall the canal boats in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The history of American canals is a significant commentary upon American life and character—speed-hungry, yearning for change, tossing away a new tool because something else has been invented that is a split-second faster. Out of 4,000 miles of canals built in this country only 700 are in use now—and that is counting in the big New York State Barge Canal. Just as the country had plunged into a fury of canal building the railroad came and superseded some of the canals even before they were completed.

In a robust volume, copiously illustrated, Mr. Harlow has incorporated a detailed history of canal-building in the United States and of each canal of any importance. The history of American canals is a significant commentary upon American life and character—speed-hungry, yearning for change, tossing away a new tool because something else has been invented that is a split-second faster. Out of 4,000 miles of canals built in this country only 700 are in use now—and that is counting in the big New York State Barge Canal. Just as the country had plunged into a fury of canal building the railroad came and superseded some of the canals even before they were completed.

One means of achieving his dream was by extending a waterway to the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi Valley. "The great object," wrote Washington to Randolph, "for which I wish to see the navigation of the Rivers James and Potomack extended is to connect the Western Territory with the Atlantic states; all others with me are secondary." As the eighteenth century closed the impoverished country was embarked on a program of canal-building.

Money was scarce and engineers were still scarce. It took more time and money to build every canal than was expected at the start. After the war of 1812 a period of prosperity set in, migration to the middle West increased, and in the thirties canal-building had become fashionable. The success of the Erie Canal in New York and the prosperity of the towns that sprang up along its course with the rapidity of the boom towns of the West encouraged other states to follow suit. And then came the railroads. Just when the completion of the Erie Canal was being celebrated with such joy, George Stephenson, over in England, was putting his first railway in operation.

Mr. Harlow has collected an astonishing mass of facts, not only about the relation between canals and the economic development of the country but about the life-history of each canal. We cannot imagine any but a twofold enthusiast assimilating all those details, but anyone might easily become interested in Mr. Harlow's account of life on the canal-boats, with his excerpts from the diaries of Dickens, Miss Martineau and other twofold travelers.

Among the curious facts recorded is that the Cape Cod Canal, opened as a ship canal in 1914, was seriously considered at least as early as 1876. Another fact, interesting and important, if not curious, is that at the present time Europe is paying great attention to the development of her canals. Mr. Harlow sees a future for canals in America when the nation reaches that point in its growth where the expense of transportation is more important than speed.

## Poets in Pamphlets

The Pamphlet Poets: Carl Sandburg, Edgar Allan Poe, Nathaniel Crane, H. D., T. S. Eliot, Simon and Schuster. Twenty-five cents each pamphlet.

"THE Pamphlet Poets" is a new departure in the popularization of good literature that should fill an undoubted need among a large section of the American reading public. There is no such thing as the man, woman or child who does not love, or is not capable of loving, poetry. And for a large majority of people poetry is a very necessary enrichment of the daily life. That it does not in America adequately fulfill this purpose is due in great measure to the composite nature of the population, many elements of which have left their native poetry behind and not yet transferred their affections to the poetry of the land of their adoption;

and it is this lacuna that this series of pamphlets will go far to remove. In view of the popularizing functions of the series, one would have preferred to find among the first batch of reprints such stalwarts as Whitman, Lowell, Longfellow and Emerson, leaving the subtleties of modern verse-forms to be added as the educative work progressed. But it is no small achievement to arrange for reprints, at nominal price, of some of the latest works of Carl Sandburg, Edgar Allan Poe, and H. D., and to present a selection of that youthful poet's vogue; and the inclusion of Whitman and Poe will meet with universal approval. It would appear that each group of pamphlets is to be as representative of American poetry, in its varying forms, as each individual pamphlet is representative of the poet it handles. Among the poets announced for forthcoming pamphlets are Longfellow, Emerson, Emily Dickinson, Whitman, Bynner, Conrad Aiken, Edna St. Vincent Millay and "the New York poets."

## Selected for Value

The pamphlets, which are restricted to some 30 pages, contain a selection of 15 to 20 poems, or extracts from poems. The selection is made, not according to the popularity of the poem—the Poe pamphlet contains neither "The Raven" nor "The Bells"—but according to its value as representative of the poet's best and most enduring work. Generally speaking, this method seems to have given satisfactory results. Thus, for example, in the Walt Whitman selection we find part of "Drum Taps," part of "Song of Myself," part of the elegy on Lincoln, "When Lilacs Last in the Door-yard Bloom'd," together with "Recitation," "Miracles," and a few other shorter poems, while "O Captain, My Captain," Whitman's main representative in the "Oxford Book of English Verse," has been omitted as "universally known." What we get is undoubtedly a well-rounded Whitman. At the same time, if the publisher is liking some poem, it seems a pity that it should not be given that poem, for by such means, surely, does poetry find its way to the heart of the masses.

## The "Winnowed Best"

However, the pamphlets are small, and the difficulties of the anthologist are many. The editorial committee could not please everyone. Certainly it may be said to have given the "winnowed best." And such important works as have not been included are mentioned in the end with information as to where, and for how much they may be procured. At the beginning is a brief account of the poet, mostly well written, and in the case of John Gould Fletcher and Robert Frost, notably so.

The appearance of the pamphlets might easily have been a little more artistic. But the poems are well printed in good, legible type. The whole project is well conceived and merits the widest possible response from the reading public.

## Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Procrustes, and The Future of English Literature, by Aldous Huxley. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.

Winter Wise, by Zephine Humphrey. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

Philopoeia, by Henry Kittell Webb. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$2.

From Corsair to Riffin, by Isabel Anderson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$3.

Locky and Laxie, by Rufus King. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

Humanizing Education, by Samuel D. Schmalhausen. New York: The New Education Publishing Company. \$2.50.

The Wonder Smith and His Son, by Ella Young. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.25.

Memories and Opinions, by William Barry. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

The Later Realism, by Walter L. Myers. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. \$2.

A Short History of Art, edited and enlarged by R. R. Tatlock. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$7.50.

On Crystals and Molecules, by Ellen DuPont. Taylor. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.

The Kink, by Lynn Bros. \$2.

Mystery de Luxe, by Rufus King. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

The House of Secrets, by Sydney Horler. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

The Spirit of the Game, by Basil Mathews. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.50.

Planning Your Party, by Emily Rose Burt. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.

Principles of Labor Legislation, by John R. Commons and John R. Fense. References, selected and edited by Sidney Cox and Edmund Freeman. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.50.

The Babbitt Warren, by C. E. M. Joad. New York: Harper & Bros. \$3.50.

It Was, by H. T. New York: Harper & Bros.

From Giotto to John, by Newton

Wethered. New York: George H. Doran Company.

The Voice of Daphin, by "Ganpat." New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

The Marquis de Bolibar, by Leo Perutz. New York: The Viking Press. \$2.

Midsummer Music, by Stephen Graham. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.50.

Corleone Justice, by J. G. Sarasin. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

Ciad in Purple Mist, by Catherine Dodd. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.50.

Wild Geese, by William Rose Benet. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

Download Man, by H. J. Massingham. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

The Minutaire, by Eden Philpotts. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

Poe's Brother, by Hervey Allen. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

Latterday Symphony, by Homer Wilson. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.

The Fourth in the Furnace, by Stephen B. Stanton. New York: Minotaur Books. \$2.

The Undeclared, by Gerald W. Johnson. New York: Minotaur Books. \$2.

The Mad Lover, by Richard Connell. New York: Minotaur Books. \$2.

Histoire de France, by A. Malet. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

The Struggle for the Rhine, by Hermann Stegemann. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.

The Migration of British Capital, by Leland H. Jenks. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.

Portraits, by Charles Diehl, translated by Harold Bell. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.

English Literature of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries, by Maggs Bros. London, W.

A History of American Foreign Policy, by John H. Latane. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$4.

Europe Since 1870, by E. R. Turner. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

The Flower Garden Day, by Day, by Mrs. Francis King. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50.

Selected Articles on Commercial Arbitration, compiled and edited by Daniel Bloomfield. New York: The H. W. Wilson Company. \$2.

Autobiographies, by W. B. Yeats. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.50.

Travel in Europe Made Easy, by Georgia Grant Chester. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc. \$2.50.

Splendid Joy, by Marguerite Williams. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. \$2.

Stories Near and Far, by William J. Locke. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.

The Diary of Arthur Christopher Benson, edited by Percy Lubbock. Longmans, Green & Co. \$7.50.

"NOT a bad birthday," wrote A. C. Benson on his sixty-third anniversary, "about 10 hours work." It was the last one that he was to see, and the entry in his diary is characteristic. As a master at Eton or a Cambridge don he seems very rarely to have halted in his output of the written word. He was anything but a recluse; with the literary and scholarly circle which was his own he lived what many would consider an active social existence. But all the time he was writing. He wrote and published some 50 volumes, and all the time he was keeping up the diary which, according to Lubbock tells us, in the end amounted to some 4,000,000 words. Obviously it covers anything but the career of an idler.

What it does cover is a most industrious career of one of our best literary men, and, curiously enough, not it would seem, the exact sort of literary man whom the writer would have preferred to be.

My desire is to write a great and beautiful book—and instead I have become the beloved subject of a feminine ten-party kind of audience, the mild and low-spirited people who would like to think the world a finer place than they have any right to be doing. Well, I don't doubt that if I were a bigger and better man I should have more to say—but I am petty, timid, nervous, and so my faculty of writing runs to wailing in quiet pools. What I desire is more reality and more courage; to find some reservoir of strength and patience to draw upon.

Not many of Benson's professed critics have written more bluntly than that; but it is not quite certain that the complaint becomes any more just because it is self-composed. A. C. Benson was not lacking in courage to face his own imperfections and limitations, which is far from a universal quality. He also had the courage—at most times—to stand up for them and do the best with them.

As for searching for the tragic in life, I do not believe in climbing into dizzy places if one has reason to believe that one will be dizzy there; it ends in a sickening tumble and toppling down. . . . I shall do better to spend my time in pointing out the things which are unobtrusive people—the little effects of unobtrusive beauty which I see and which most people overlook—than in scaling the crags.

It is certainly true that he had no

Try the Abbott Metal Marker  
Practical, Durable  
Not a clip marker. Nothing else like it. Sent on approval, postage prepaid, to anyone who will agree to use it for at least one week.

SCOTT-ABBOTT MFG. CO.  
2838 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.  
REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

The Busy B Book Marker  
They Stay On. They Don't Tear.  
Regular No. 1, 50c per doz.  
New No. 2, Larger Size, 65c per doz.  
Impressed. Hand. Metal. Band (combined), in oxidized metal and circular metal. Price \$1.75. Holder for desk, same \$1.75.

Delivered postage free  
THE BUSH & BROS. CO.  
P. O. Box 21, Providence, R. I.  
28 Miller Street, Warren, R. I.  
Special Attention Given to Mail Orders

New Address  
SMITH & McCANCE  
5 ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON  
(Opposite Boston City Club)

Old BOOKS New  
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals  
LIBRARIES BOUGHT

## For Those Who Will Listen

Words to the Deaf, by Guglielmo Ferrero. Translated by Ben Ray Redman. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

SIGNOR FERRERO'S title indicates his belief that his readers will be disinclined to listen to the views of human affairs which he has to set before them. So that "Words to the Deaf" is a distinctly ambiguous title, and misleading, except as a preliminary hint of the author's pessimistic bias.

The work was first published in French in 1924. Had it been written today it would doubtless have assumed a brighter tone. For though the publishers remind us, in the preface, of the gloomy conditions which have remained unchanged since the time of writing, yet something has changed—some of the darker clouds have vanished from the political horizon, and with them, one fancies, must have vanished some of the author's gloomier prognostications.

Nevertheless the interest of the book is not so much in the subject itself as in the author's views of it. Signor Ferrero is an eminent Italian scholar, and his work is interesting reflection of the Latin outlook upon the present unsettled state of society. The Latin temperament has never become completely reconciled to the industrialism that set in with the nineteenth century, nor to the democratic ideals that have been in inception in the French Revolution.

## Opposing Ideals

Strange as it may seem, the Latin people that first launched the new era of democracy, and at the same time unleashed the forces of modern industrialism, held back from a full application of the new ideals it had raised. It was left for the British and American peoples to find in the parliamentary form of government and in industrial development the true medium for their genius, and so to carry out in practice what France had launched in theory. Let the reader recall these considerations and he will have the key to many of Signor Ferrero's remarks which might at first seem too much bewildering.

Signor Ferrero finds the world torn between confused and opposing

love for the rougher side of things; and again and again in these extracts from his diary the fact emerges with a boldness which is much more attractive and even more enlightening than the occasional note of self-apology.

When a bank holiday picnic party by the roadside "shouted impudent things to me" as he cycled past, he reflects that "the middle class expresses its joy of heart by being rude. That is our idea of gentility and humor." And the election meeting to which he was taken "filled me with horror. The audience could not understand the simplest point and laughed only at the vulgar jokes. The idea of being governed by such a democracy is outrageous. . . . I trust I shall never attend a political meeting again. The new mental quality was heart-rending." Some of these remarks are rather in surprise or derision, but such moods and comments are, after all, indicative of one sort of vigor. It seems quaintly appropriate to find Benson, with the World War at its height, sitting in his study, addressing a select London audience on "Vulgarity."

Political meetings and bank holiday picnics were not the right setting for A. C. Benson. He should be seen as a young man visiting Swinburne and Watts-Dunton, or recording his meetings with Henry James, or the young Hugh Walpole. This is a sincere diary; not a page lacks its significant entry for those who are prepared to interest themselves in character rather than events.

JOHN HOWELL  
BOOK SHOP  
434 Post Street, San Francisco  
Books for Collectors and Readers  
Rare Californians

THE B & C MARKER COMPANY  
1638 Mainway Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
Phone BEacon 6912

ANY BOOK IN PRINT  
Delivered at your door. We pay the postage. Standard authors, rare editions, new books, all at lowest prices. Be sure to send postcard for our latest catalog.  
FREE Write for our great book catalog. This is a new literature catalog, a short course in the history of literature, the 200,000 book library from one free if you write now.

DAVID B. CLARKSON BOOKER  
287 CLARKSON BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

ORDER YOUR ENGLISH BOOKS from BUMPUS  
We can supply any new book promptly, and give information on any literary subject.  
When in London call on us.  
J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd.  
By appointment to His Majesty the King  
350 Oxford St., London, W.1  
ENGLAND

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK  
For Your Convenience  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.  
Please enter my subscription to the Monitor for

☐ One Year; \$9 enclosed  
☐ Six Months; \$4.50 enclosed  
☐ Three Months; \$2.25 enclosed  
☐ Six weeks' trial subscription; \$1 enclosed

(Name, please print)  
(Address)  
(City)  
(State)

## Premieres and Prima Donne

Thirty Years' Musical Recollections, by Henry F. Chorley. Edited by Ernest Newman. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$5.

GRAND opera, for all its complex clumsiness as an art and its persistent refusal to make a genuine home in any country but Italy and Germany, has preserved a truly astounding continuity in the affections of the general public. Nor are present-day representations markedly different from those of the early nineteenth century, except that the typical Italian chorus of "rueful, shabby people, who used to shout their easy Italian tunes out of tune, in meager, motionless semicircle" has since been furnished up, musically, dramatically and sartorially through later German influences. True the intervening years have not been uneventful for opera. The Germans, who early in the century began a little tentative work with opera in their own tongue, such as "Fidelio" and "Proserpine," succeeded in the forties in invading London with their own company (though, according to our critic, "the only endurable member was Staudigl") and finally, close on the heels of Meyerbeer, overwhelmed the operatic field with "the much-canvassed productions of Herr Wagner." But Italian opera held its ground, and the two have since shared the field between them.

Henry Chorley, who, as critic for the Athenaeum, never missed the first night of a new opera or a new prima donna of the London seasons between 1830 and 1860, naturally remained faithful to the earlier Italian school of that period. He could no more become reconciled to the intemperate drama of Verdi (who first came on the London scene with "Ernani" in 1845) than he could approve of Wagner's severity upon his singers. "Singers' music," he complains, "has been stamped into his as so much trash by the Wagner of New Germany, and bawled into a premature destruction of its voice by the Verdis of infatuate Italy."

But if he failed to detect the towering genius of Verdi and Wagner and otherwise occasionally framed judgments that have been mocked by time—and what critic, even the most discerning, has not?—he generally exercised a steady influence upon the criticism of his day. When Belini set London humming his "Sonnambula" and "Norma," and Donizetti began serving up the first intonations of his long tale of 65 operas, the critics proclaimed that Rossini was passé. But Chorley remained loyal to the author of the "Barbiere" and viewed the newcomers with a coldly judicial eye.

To his credit also must be added a

sound judgment of Gounod's "Faust," heard in 1851 in Paris, though withheld from the London stage for another decade, which he found a work "well worth a respectful study. But one is a little surprised to find so staid a critic completely won over by the élan of the 'Soldiers' Chorus'—one of those seizing pieces of music which are instinct with fire. I shall never forget the riotous enthusiasm which burst out when this magnificent chorus . . . electrified the ear at the Théâtre Lyrique on the night of the first performance of the opera. I feel it thrill my pen as I write."

As to the artists, Chorley pays a singularly graceful tribute to those who win his esteem, and never spares those who fail to come up to expectations for the particular work. "well worth a respectful study. But one is a little surprised to find so staid a critic completely won over by the élan of the 'Soldiers' Chorus'—one of those seizing pieces of music which are instinct with fire. I shall never forget the riotous enthusiasm which burst out when this magnificent chorus . . . electrified the ear at the Théâtre Lyrique on the night of the first performance of the opera. I feel it thrill my pen as I write."

As to the artists, Chorley pays a singularly graceful tribute to those who win his esteem, and never spares those who fail to come up to expectations for the particular work. "well worth a respectful study. But one is a little surprised to find so staid a critic completely won over by the élan of the 'Soldiers' Chorus'—one of those seizing pieces of music which are instinct with fire. I shall never forget the riotous enthusiasm which burst out when this magnificent chorus . . . electrified the ear at the Théâtre Lyrique on the night of the first performance of the opera. I feel it thrill my pen as I write."

As to the artists, Chorley pays a singularly graceful tribute to those who win his esteem, and never spares those who fail to come up to expectations for the particular work. "well worth a respectful study. But one is a little surprised to find so staid a critic completely won over by the élan of the 'Soldiers' Chorus'—one of those seizing pieces of music which are instinct with fire. I shall never forget the riotous enthusiasm which burst out when this magnificent chorus . . . electrified the ear at the Théâtre Lyrique on the night of the first performance of the opera. I feel it thrill my pen as I write."

As to the artists, Chorley pays a singularly graceful tribute to those who win his esteem, and never spares those who fail to come up to expectations for the particular work. "well worth a respectful study. But one is a little surprised to find so staid a critic completely won over by the élan of the 'Soldiers' Chorus'—one of those seizing pieces of music which are instinct with fire. I shall never forget the riotous enthusiasm which burst out when this magnificent chorus . . . electrified the ear at the Théâtre Lyrique on the night of the first performance of the opera. I feel it thrill my pen as I write."

heard judgment of Gounod's "Faust," heard in 1851 in Paris, though withheld from the London stage for another decade, which he found a work "well worth a respectful study. But one is a little surprised to find so staid a critic completely won over by the élan of the 'Soldiers' Chorus'—one of those seizing pieces of music which are instinct with fire. I shall never forget the riotous enthusiasm which burst out when this magnificent chorus . . . electrified the ear at the Théâtre Lyrique on the night of the first performance of the opera. I feel it thrill my pen as I write."

As to the artists, Chorley pays a singularly graceful tribute to those who win his esteem, and never spares those who fail to come up to expectations for the particular work. "well worth a respectful study. But one is a little surprised to find so staid a critic completely won over by the élan of the 'Soldiers' Chorus'—one of those seizing pieces of music which are instinct with fire. I shall never forget the riotous enthusiasm which burst out when this magnificent chorus . . . electrified the ear at the Théâtre Lyrique on the night of the first performance of the opera. I feel it thrill my pen as I write."

As to the artists, Chorley pays a singularly graceful tribute to those who win his esteem, and never spares those who fail to come up to expectations for the particular work. "well worth a respectful study. But one is a little surprised to find so staid a critic completely won over by the élan of the 'Soldiers' Chorus'—one of those seizing pieces of music which are instinct with fire. I shall never forget the riotous enthusiasm which burst out when this magnificent chorus . . . electrified the ear at the Théâtre Lyrique on the night of the first performance of the opera. I feel it thrill my pen as I write."

As to the artists, Chorley pays a singularly graceful tribute to those who win his esteem, and never spares those who fail to come up to expectations for the particular work. "well worth a respectful study. But one is a little surprised to find so staid a critic completely won over by the élan of the 'Soldiers' Chorus'—one of those seizing pieces of music which are instinct with fire. I shall never forget the riotous enthusiasm which burst out when this magnificent chorus . . . electrified the ear at the Théâtre Lyrique on the night of the first performance of the opera. I feel it thrill my pen as I write."

As to the artists, Chorley pays a singularly graceful tribute to those who win his esteem, and never spares those who fail to come up to expectations for the particular work. "well worth a respectful study. But one is a little surprised to find so staid a critic completely won over by the élan of the 'Soldiers' Chorus'—one of those seizing pieces of music which are instinct with fire. I shall never forget the riotous enthusiasm which burst out when this magnificent chorus . . . electrified the ear at the Théâtre Lyrique on the night of the first performance of the opera. I feel it thrill my pen as I write."

As to the artists, Chorley pays a singularly graceful tribute to those who win his esteem, and never spares those who fail to come up to expectations for the particular work. "well worth a respectful study. But one is a little surprised to find so staid a critic completely won over by the élan of the 'Soldiers' Chorus'—one of those seizing pieces of music which are instinct with fire. I shall never forget the riotous enthusiasm which burst out when this magnificent chorus . . . electrified the ear at the Théâtre Lyrique on the night of the first performance of the opera. I feel it thrill my pen as I write."

ful countenance in a manner never to be forgotten. "Do you know," said he, "I should like to have written it myself."

Chorley, as Mr. Newman remarks in his excellent introduction, "knew every one in and out of the profession." He was held in high esteem by eminent men of the musical and literary worlds of his day. He enjoyed the close friendship of Dickens and the Brownings. He could not perhaps be styled a great critic. But he was as sincere as he was independent in his judgment.

Georgian Stories, 1926  
Georgian Stories, 1926. London: Chapman & Hall, 7, & 9, New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

IT USED to be said—of course by the English themselves—that no English writer could produce a short story. But the anthologies of quite excellent short stories, published every year, must by now have dispelled this superstition, for English and American writers have taken to short stories as to a natural element. Considering how difficult this medium is, permitting no blurred edges or subterfuges (bearing perhaps the same relation to the novel as an epigram, which the slightest slip ruins, to an epic poem) it is astonishing how good and how complete most of the stories in this particular collection are.

The names of many of the writers are familiar. There are the stars of course: E. M. Delafield, Aldous Huxley, Ethel Colburn Mayne. But then, one expects stars to



## THE HOME FORUM

## George Herbert and Religious Poetry

REFLECTING the other day, I saw Poetry stretched out as a stream of light on the Nile. For six thousand years I traced back its course, now foaming and bubbling under a little wind, now raging and torrential, now lapping lightly over pebbles in its crystal bed, now broad and mirror-like and untroubled, a "smooth-siding Minnie." And away beyond time it came out of a mist.

Thinking of poetry so, in its whole course, and of its six centuries of musical passage, I thought how monstrous a separation this river was sometimes made to make with its parent Religion. That this crystalline wonder, which to our knowledge for more than fifty centuries has been the humble minister of religious truth, should now, on the tradition of a puny five centuries, be almost dissociated from man, even on occasion, should look with disdain upon that very instinct which had been her mother and reason for existence—this seemed to me a gross breach, not only of filial obligation, but of common sense. These five centuries, haughty scions of a mushroom Renaissance, to presume forthrightly to tumble the other fifty-five from their allegiance and take a lead themselves! The rebellion sounded ludicrous.

And my thought lit upon the slender chain of religious poetry that had been forged link by link in ancient England, despite the intellectual pretensions of her lay sister, upon that devout little band whom we know as the Oxford Reformers, upon that greater band to whom their mantle fell, Tyndale, Coverdale, then the fifty bishops who completed our Bible and so at last, over a happy stile of recollection, to the "holy Mr. Herbert."

Born into a noble family, bred up to the highest conversation of court and college, praised by don and duke, commended by King James I. himself, the pet of palace as of university, George Herbert seemed before the age of twenty to have the world at his feet. As his later austerity expressed it:

Whereas my birth and spirit rather took  
The way that takes the town,  
Thou didst betray me to a living book.

And wrap me in a gown:  
I was entangled in a world of strife  
Before I had the power to change my life.

But change it he did, and threw over ambition and prospect for the humble rewards of a country parson. "Quitting his deserts," wrote Walton, "and all the opportunities that he had left for preferment, he betook himself to the sanctuary and temple of God, choosing rather to serve at God's altar than to seek the honour of state employments." That, like his worldly contemporaries, Donne, Spenser, and Marlowe, he rejected him, we have ample evidence. Like Donne, he lived at the height of fashion, praise and popularity, and even the almost idolatrous laud

Walton must admit of him, while he was at Cambridge, "And if during this time he expressed any error, it was that he kept himself too retired and at too great a distance with his inferiors; and his clothes seemed to prove that he put too great a value on his parts and parentage."

Of this weakness there is not the least trace after his renunciation, which was complete. An old story, in the simple and unsurpassed words of Walton, will bear retelling; for it will always carry its own justification, till it be known by heart.

In another walk to Salisbury, he saw a poor man with a poorer horse, that had fallen under its load; and needed present help, which Mr. Herbert perceived, put off his canonical coat, and helped the poor man to unload, and after to lead his horse home. And, at his coming to his musical friends at Salisbury, they began to wonder that Mr. George Herbert, who used to be so trim and clean, came into that company so soiled and discomfited. But he told them the occasion: And when one of the company told him "he had disparaged himself by so dirty an employment," his answer was, "that the thought of what he had done, would prove music to him at midnight."

Whereupon he administered a short discourse apropos, ending: "I would not willingly pass one day of my life without comforting a sad soul or showing mercy; and I praise God for this occasion. And now let us tune our instruments." Such an influence indeed did he earn by this practice among his own parishioners that "some of the meaner sort of his parish did so love and reverence Mr. Herbert that they would let their plough rest when Mr. Herbert's saint's bell rung to prayers, that they might also offer their devotions to God with him; and would then return back to their plough." It is all there in Walton's biography of him, with much more that is very precious.

Yet his holiness was not narrow nor rigid. As he wrote in his "Temple,"

Holiness on the head  
Light and perfection on the breast.  
Thus are true Aarons dressed.

And elsewhere:

For us the winds do blow;  
The earth doth rest, Heaven move  
And mountains flow.  
Nothing we see but means our good.

As I delight, or as our treasure  
The stars have us to bed;  
Night draws the curtain, which the sun withdraws:  
Music and light attend our head.

As a poet, he has been accused of stiffness, artificiality and over-ingenuity—faults that were common enough in his day. But that he was capable of the highest beauty is proved by such phrases even in his ordinary speech as the one quoted above, "music to him at midnight," or by such first lines as the exquisite

I made a posy, while the day ran by:  
Or—

What doth this noise of thoughts  
Within my heart?

Indeed, thought I, to myself,  
The slight often cast upon our religious poetry is ill-sought indeed, and I muttered over again to myself the line from "Jordan":

I envy no man's nightingale or spring.

As I turned in my chair to gaze into the fire, the famous metaphors that compose the sonnet on Prayer flashed across "that inward eye," and I repeated to myself and the flames:

Heaven in ordinary, man well dressed,  
The milky way, the bird of Paradise,  
Church bells beyond the stars heard,  
The land of spices, something understood.

A. A. L. S.

## Madame's Fête

About this time—in the ripe glow of summer—Madame Beck's house became as merry a place as a school could well be. All day long the broad folding doors and the two-leaved casements stood wide open; settled sunshine seemed naturalized in the atmosphere; clouds were far off, sailing away beyond sea, resting, no doubt, round islands such as England—that dear land of mists— but withdrawn wholly from the drier continent. We lived far more in the garden than under a roof: classes were held, our meals partaken of, in the "grand terrace." Moreover, there was a note of holiday preparation which almost turned freedom into license. The autumnal long vacation was but two months distant; but before that, a great day, an important ceremony—none other than the fête of madame—awaited celebration.

About nine o'clock a. m. an important functionary, the "coiffeur," arrived. Each girl was summoned in turn to pass through his hands; emerging from them with head as smooth as a shell, intersected by faultless white lines, and wreathed about with Grecian plaits that shone as if lacquered. The dormitory became the scene of abiliations, arrayings and beddies; curiously elaborate. To me it was, and ever must be, an enigma, how they contrived to spend so much time in doing so little. The operation seemed cold, intricate, a clear longed; the result simple. A clear white muslin dress, a blue sash . . . a pair of white, or straw-colour kid gloves—such was the gala uniform. The assumption whereof that beautiful teachers and pupils devoted three mortal hours. But though simple, it must be allowed the array was perfect—perfect in fashion, fit and freshness: . . . the general effect on the whole commensurable. —CHARLOTTE BRYANT, in "Villages."

## The Greenwood Bough

If we allow for a certain amount of modern grooming, probably the oak-glades of Dean Forest or Sherwood still give a fairly accurate impression of the ancient scene. Here and there are dark, damp brakes of blackthorn and holly, where the birds lie in the shadows in July, and the woodcock harbour after the November full-moon brings them over. The woodland brooks run through swamps of their own creation, for the fallen and drifting leaves of autumn dam them as effectively, though less rapidly, than the beavers which once worked beside them. Most typical of all the taller English woodlands are the wide glades of turf and bracken dotted with clusters of great oaks. . . .

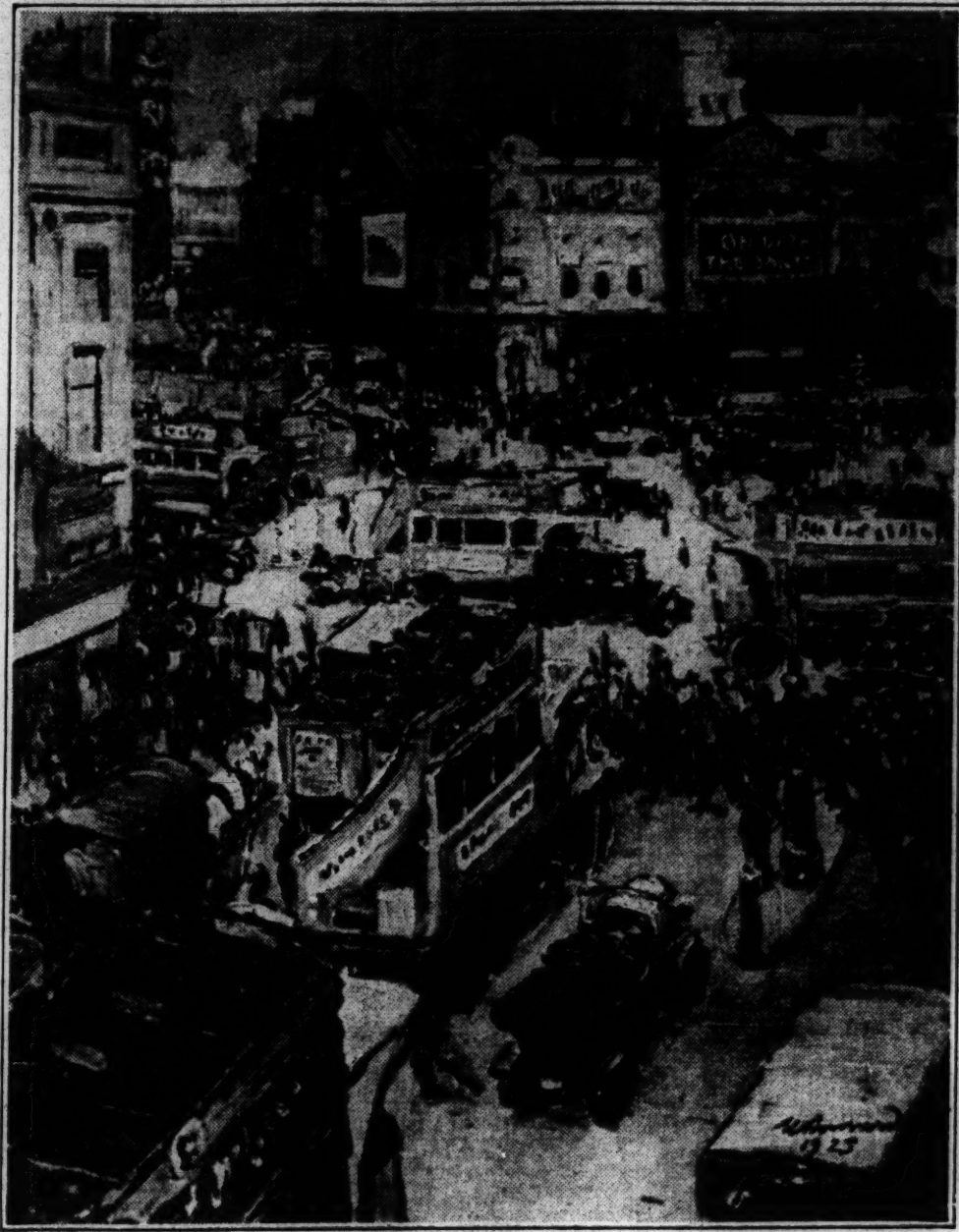
Oaks foster an exceptional number of dependent species. The swine still crush their mast in autumn, and the squirrels eat acorns and oak-apples, stock-doves lay their white eggs in their holes and clefts, and a multitude of moths and butterflies and smaller insects take their pasturage in their branches. But more significant of the abounding summer vitality is the deep enveloping hum of insect wings around us and on high. . . . Over the bracken-tops hiding their bodies, ride the antlers of the fallow deer that, although not indigenous, for many centuries gave sport and food in kings' forests and nobles' chases; and in a few parks may still be seen the tall deer of the Conqueror, the red deer which love the wooded glades better than bare moors, and wax to nobler growth of antler and body.

Except in winter and foul weather, when the firsides in hall and but was as friendly as now, it is clear that the greenwood of song and story was a wilderness of pleasant associations among all classes. When Shakespeare sends up the banished Duke into the Forest of Arden, "and a merry man with him," he draws that vanished Warwickshire woodland as a region remote from care. From "The Changing Face of England," by ANTHONY COLLETT.

## Midnight Books

It is curious to observe how our literary tastes change and vary as an evening wears away. At eight o'clock we like a book that challenges us to intellectual battle, a book audacious and startling, "a bringer of new things." At eight o'clock we read down to Emerson, Carlyle and the belligerent Thoreau. But when midnight comes we ask no more of a book than that it shall tell us over again, in the most comfortable and unexciting way, the things we already know and believe, the familiar story we have long loved. Books that we should have placed unhesitatingly, at eight o'clock, in the second or third rank of literature are suddenly advanced at twelve into pre-eminence. Twelve is the hour of Trollope and Longfellow, of Jane Austen and Gilbert White.

Of course, it is not quite fair to these writers and those of their class to read them in the unexciting mood of eight o'clock. Jane Austen is a smoothly rippling narrative, babbling so innocently on from page to page, seems to the midnight reader exactly fitted to his needs, for he is unaware of the half-hidden glints of irony beneath the surface which an eight o'clock reading would have discovered. Reading her at midnight only, we should hardly feel the difference between Jane Austen's subtle genius and the industrious talent of Anthony Trollope. But feeling that we have all read her at all times of the day and night, and that each of her too-few novels is now a thrice-told tale, there is no justice done her in placing Emma or Mansfield Park on the table beside the best of the best of all books for these midnight uses, however, in George Borrow's Wild Wales—albeit, though one cannot make this remark without thinking of the rival claims of the same author's Bible in Spain. These two are probably the sleepiest books in the world. One may be quite assured in reading them that he will not encounter a single thought from beginning to end, if one may so speak of books whose ends have never been discovered. Wild Wales has this in common with Jane Austen's novels, that nothing ever happens in it; the difference, which from the midnight point of view is an advantage, is that nothing is ever said about that nothing. The author merely moves about from one unpronounceable village to another, asking everywhere the same questions: "Can you speak Welsh? How old are you?" and receiving everywhere the same replies. All this, as anyone can readily imagine, is wonderfully soothing. Now and then the program slightly, he climbs an unpronounceable mountain and looks out over a landscape of romantic dream, but every new mountain is so much like all the others to the twelve o'clock reader that there is no need of paying any special attention to it. One never has any sense of making progress. We may read the book through a dozen times, or, if we prefer, read the same chapter over and over; the effect is the same. Nothing ever happens, one will do this who can have it read to him in a voice "ever gentle, soft, and low—an excellent thing in woman." You come to the first vaguely familiar and unpronounceable village; you ask your stock questions and receive the stock replies. You proceed to the next village. The voice moves smoothly on, and a page is turned. A second village is passed. Shall you go on to the third? On the whole it hardly seems worth while, because you have been there before and have already seen two exactly like it. You have crossed the verge already of the vast old country of sleep. Why not stay there? Why not stay? The voice moves on and on—but when the next page is turned you do not hear it.



Piccadilly Circus, London. From a Painting by Hugo Bouvard

A PAINTING that gave much pleasure at a recent exhibition of the Secession group in Vienna was this one of Hugo Bouvard's, called "Piccadilly Circus, London." It possessed a vitality and a wealth of color which marked it for the special attention of many visitors.

The Secessionists—as one might infer from their name—are a little more radical than the older circle of painters belonging to the Fine Arts Society. The Secessionists experiment, not always with success. Sometimes, in their intense effort at realism in color they only succeed in assembling color inharmonies. At other times one of their artists introduces by his fresh boldness an element of much-needed vivacity in the rather conservative trend of modern Austrian art.

Bouvard in this case has not been particularly radical, but he did stand out from those who hung pictures with him in the same room as the one who seemed most to have mastered the technique of the impressionist. Besides, Bouvard's pigmentation was excellent. His colors were not overdone. The crowds, the automobiles, buildings and scarlet trappings of the buses were each given just the right amount of their respective color tones to produce a delightful result. Bouvard has given us London's hub in all its movement and has caught its brilliant color for us with the eyes and imagination of a true artist.

## Museum Pieces

The joy of travel, while it is being pursued, lies in a good many things: in the observation of new peoples and scenes, in the making of discoveries, in the zest of sport or adventure, in the pleasures of companionship or the excitement of new acquaintance, even in the collection of often valueless objects, and the achievement of purely illusory bargains. But I think that even more does it consist in the half-intangible but still positive memories that it leaves. One can make friends with places as well as people; and an hour's, even a minute's, experience in one spot may be more precious than a sojourn of months in another. These are the intimacies that survive, and constitute a perpetual endowment. With them we can always solace the hours, whether of idleness or gloom.

Whereas the experiences . . . at home, even when they are not commonplace, are to fade quickly, and sometimes to be completely forgotten, the incidents of travel, a quarter or even half of a century ago, stand out indelibly as though graven in steel. Each of us has his own museum of such recollections. Among mine not the least prized are these: the music of many nightingales floating across the water from the coasts of Athos; the incredible glory of Kanchenjunga as he pierces the veils of the morning at Darjiling; the crossing of a Himalayan rope-bridge, sagging in the middle, and awaying dizzily from side to side, when only a strand of twisted twigs is stretched between your feet and the ravelling torrent below; . . . the stupendous and terrible grandeur of Angkor Wat; the snowy spire of Teneriffe glimmering at sunrise across a hundred miles of ocean; the ethereal and ineffable beauty of the Taj—The Marquise Cuzon of KENLESTON, in "Tales of Travel."

## Rechtes Denken und Glück

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DA ALLWISSENHEIT mit Allgegenwart und Allmacht Gott angehöret, so muss das Menschen wahre Gedankentätigkeit eine Widerspiegelung seines Schöpfers, des göttlichen Gemüts, sein. Mit anderen Worten, da die Tätigkeit des Wissens Denken ist, muss alles wirkliche Denken die Allwissenheit oder das Allwissen Gottes widerspiegeln. Hiermit haben wir also eine Richtschnur, wonach wir feststellen können, worin wahres oder rechtes Denken besteht.

Die göttliche Wissenschaft ist mit Gott verbunden. Sogar in der alttestamentlichen Zeit muss der König von Babylon hiervon etwas erkannt haben, als er aus den Israeliten für seinen Hof Knaben erwählte, die nicht gebrechlich wären, sondern schön, vernünftig, weise, kluge und verständige. Denn der König wusste, dass die Israeliten dem wahren Gott dienten. Alles wahre Wissen oder die Wissenschaft muss von Gott, dem Ursprung alles wirklichen Seins, ausgehen. Was man also nötig hat, ist ein besseres Verständnis Gottes: man muss lernen, die Dinge vom Gesichtspunkte Gottes aus zu betrachten und in dieser Weise richtiger und glücklicher zu denken, handeln und leben, weil man mit seinem Schöpfer übereinstimmt.

Die alte Ansicht, es sei unmöglich, Gott zu verstehen, und Gott erwarte nicht, dass ihn die Menschen verstehen, ist abgelehnt. Aufrichtliche Christen verlassen sich nicht mehr auf eine solche unvernünftige Entschuldigung ihrer Unwissenheit über die tiefere Bedeutung jener anwendbaren Frömmigkeit. Vielmehr verstehen sie, dass die wahre Wissenschaft, da sie von Gott ist, mit dem Christentum verbunden sein muss. Daher beginnen sie in dieser Richtung zu lernen, um jene Freude und Befriedigung zu gewinnen, wonach alle Menschen hier und jetzt sich sehnen. Nur wenige denkende Leute glauben heute, der Tod bringe ewige Seligkeit, gleichwie man auch glücklich haben möge. Während die in vergangenen Zeiten ein tröstender Glaube gewesen sein mag, müssen die Denker unserer Zeit zu dem Schluss kommen, dass es bewusster Anstrengung bedarf, sich für das geistige Glück oder den Himmel tauglich zu machen, und dass rechtes Denken der einzige Weg ist, auf dem dieses Ziel erreicht werden kann.

In "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 409 und 410) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: "Wir können unser Tage hier nicht in Unwissenheit über die Wissenschaft des Lebens zubringen und dann erwarten, dass uns jenseits des Grabes eine Belohnung für diese Unwissenheit zuteil werde. Der Tod wird uns als Entgelt für Unwissenheit nicht harmonisch und unsterblich machen. Wenn wir der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die geistig und ewig ist, bier keine Beachtung schenken, werden wir für das geistige Leben hernach nicht bereit sein." Was ist also folgerichtiger als den Schluss zu ziehen, dass wir uns von der Wissenschaft des Christentums in das wahre Verständnis Gottes führen lassen müssen? Wer so urteilt, wird finden, dass seine Gedanken in dem Masse, wie ihm diese Verständnis aufklammert, vernünftiger und heilsamer, weil gelisteter, werden und eine reinere Freude sein Bewusstsein besetzen wird. Eine bewusste enge Gemein-

## Right Thinking, and Happiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SINCE omniscience belongs to God, along with omnipotence and omnipresence, it follows that man's true mental activity must be a reflection of his Maker, divine Mind. In other words, since the activity of knowledge is thought, all real thinking must mirror forth the omniscience, the all-knowledge, of God. Here, then, we have a measuring rod by which to establish what constitutes true or right thinking.

Divine Science is linked with God. Even in Old Testament times the King of Babylon must have discerned something of this when he chose for his court from among the Israelites boys who were "well favoured, and skilful in all wisdom, and cunning in knowledge, and understanding science," for the king knew that the Israelites served the true God. All true knowledge, or Science, must emanate from God, the source of all real being. What one needs is, therefore, a better understanding of God: one must learn to view things from God's viewpoint, and in this way think, act, and live more correctly and happily, because of being in accord with his creator.

The old theory that it is impossible to understand God, and that God does not expect men to understand Him, is worn threadbare. Sincere Christians no longer presume on such an illogical excuse for ignorance of the deeper meaning of practical godliness. Rather do they comprehend that as true Science is of God, it must be linked with Christianity; hence they begin studying along these lines in order to gain that joy and satisfaction which all mankind is craving here and now. There are few thinking people today who believe that death will bring eternal bliss regardless of what one's life has been. While this may have been a comfortable belief in days gone by, modern thinkers must conclude that it takes conscious effort to fit oneself for spiritual happiness, or heaven, and that right thinking is the only road by which this goal can be reached.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 409, 410) Mrs. Eddy writes: "We cannot spend our days here in ignorance of the Science of Life, and expect to find beyond the grave a reward for this ignorance."

That is news of the right sort, good news—a gospel of flowers. When we can say over the breakfast table, some time in the first month, "the snowdrops are in bloom again," one feels that all the promise of the year is there—the year's beautiful things are already on their way. A paper could hardly have a nobler function than to set its readers' day to a note of hope. To be ready to receive the lovely happenings of the earth is a great and gracious ministry.

In more languages than one this flower is associated with snow. The French name percepsne embodies its characteristic of piercing the snow, that it should have the secret of flowering while winter grips the earth. It shares this secret with other blooms, such as the little alpine soldanelle, which pushes through the ice sheet of the mountain heights, melting way for itself as it grows, forming a border of blue and white blossoms on the edge of the snow sheet. What a triumph that is!

Ruskin seemed to think the snowdrop was unduly esteemed because of the occasion of its coming, when as yet few flowers have crept out of the earth. Had it to take its chance among the myriad flowers of summer it might not, he thought, have so warm a place in our hearts. And surely it merits a warm place there, growing as it does in so wintry a landscape. Long before the season is warmed, when the calendar is still set at winter, those brave little flowers are set for spring.

If, as Jefferies said, the great pleasure of summer was to see the seed leaf push aside the clod and become by degrees a flower, then the snowdrop gives us the summer joy a January day. One loves to think of these flowers bringing their message of good cheer into myriads of gardens and homes and hearts. One almost envies the flower girls, who at this season in some of our big cities will be selling snowdrops; a flower seller may exercise a great and gracious ministry. Suppose a thousand of us—during snowdrop time—as our good deed for one day, should send a bunch of snowdrops to somebody—somebody to whom they will come as a lovely surprise, as hope and joy.

## Fireflies

If I were asked to state in a word what was my most exciting experience in America on my last visit, I should reply: Fireflies. I had never seen a firefly until, one hot, still, murky night in Washington, I saw them flashing among the trees beside the long lake which ends at the beautiful Lincoln Memorial. What could those fugitive embers be? I wondered, as I watched them sparkling here and there, kindling mysteriously in the void as my eyes anxiously extinguished. Later during my visit I was to sit in gardens with the miracle going on all around me, and later still, a small boy brought me a bottle with some specimens in it, poor, gall insects, as unlike these fireflies as particles of coal at the pit's mouth is unlike the cordial hearth. . . .

The serene whiteness of the Lincoln Memorial and its sublime isolation, make it the most impressive and memorable building of its kind in the heart leaps up when, on some late day in January, one's morning paper gives a photograph of snowdrops in bloom, in a wood in a southern county. A lovely vision, even in print, those tiny pendulous flowers in careless profusion against the wintry background of leafless trees.

Death will not make us harmonious and immortal as a recompense for ignorance. If here we give no heed to Christian Science, which is spiritual and eternal, we shall not be ready for spiritual life hereafter. What more logical, then, than to conclude that the Science of Christianity must be allowed to lead us into the true understanding of God? He who reasons thus will find that in the measure this understanding dawns upon him, his thoughts will become more reasonable and wholesome, because more spiritual, and a purer joy will flood his consciousness. A conscious close companionship with God will impart such spiritual harmony as to convince him that he is gradually entering into that heavenly state for which he had been taught to entertain a more or less uncertain hope beyond the grave. To establish the fact that God may be appealed to in every emergency, when one knows how to reach Him, and to find that whoever reaches out for Him earnestly will meet a Father's response to a beloved child, results in happiness. Then will also be understood and appreciated what Jesus taught, namely, that the kingdom of God, or heaven, is within us—that heaven is an harmonious mental state, which men may enter by thinking the right kind of thoughts.

In the aforementioned Christian Science textbook we read on page 596, "Paganism and agnosticism may define Deity as 'the great unknown'; but Christian Science brings God much nearer to man, and makes Him better known as the All-in-all, forever near." And on pages 323 and 324, speaking of the "still, small voice of Truth," which may be heard by the spiritually minded, Mrs. Eddy states: "We are either turning away from this utterance, or we are listening to it and going up higher. Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea. Gladness to leave the false landmarks and joy to see them disappear—this disposition helps to precipitate the ultimate harmony." The Scriptures furnish numerous instances which reveal the necessity of changing thought to a right basis. The Sermon on the Mount stipulates, from beginning to end, that right thinking is the basis for right living. Over and over again the Master emphasized the fact that it was not alone the deed that was wrong, but that every wrong thought and intent must be righted in order that man might express perfection, even as his "Father which is in heaven is perfect," and simultaneously be abundantly satisfied.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Cloth . . . . .   | \$3.00 |
| One sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper . . .                   | 3.00   |
| Morocco vest pocket edition, India Bible paper . . .                      | 3.50   |
| Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition . . . . . | 4.00   |
| Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper . .                     | 5.00   |
| Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper . . . . .                          | 5.50   |
| Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper . .                  | 11.50  |

FOR THE BLIND In Revised Braille, Grade One and a Half Five Volumes . . . . . \$12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION Alternate pages of English and French Cloth . . . . . \$3.50 Pocket Edition, cloth . . . 4.50 Pocket Edition, morocco . . 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION Alternate pages of English and German Cloth . . . . . \$3.50 Pocket Edition, cloth . . . 4.50 Pocket Edition, morocco . . 7.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT Publisher Agent 187 Falmouth St., South Bay Station BOSTON, U. S. A.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1906 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year . . . \$10.00 Three months . \$3.25 Six months . \$4.50 One month . . 75c Single copies, 5 cents

WILLIS J. ABBOT Editor

CHARLES E. HEITMAN Associate Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

|                        |          |                 |
|------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| 14 copies . . . . .    | 4 cents  | Foreign 2 cents |
| 16 to 24 copies . . .  | 6 cents  | 4 cents         |
| 25 to 34 copies . . .  | 8 cents  | 5 cents         |
| 35 to 44 copies . . .  | 10 cents | 6 cents         |
| 45 to 54 copies . . .  | 12 cents | 7 cents         |
| 55 to 64 copies . . .  | 14 cents | 8 cents         |
| 65 to 74 copies . . .  | 16 cents | 9 cents         |
| 75 to 84 copies . . .  | 18 cents | 10 cents        |
| 85 to 94 copies . . .  | 20 cents | 11 cents        |
| 95 to 104 copies . . . | 22 cents | 12 cents        |
| 105 to 114 copies . .  | 24 cents | 13 cents        |
| 115 to 124 copies . .  | 26 cents | 14 cents        |
| 125 to 134 copies . .  | 28 cents | 15 cents        |
| 135 to 144 copies . .  | 30 cents | 16 cents        |
| 145 to 154 copies . .  | 32 cents | 17 cents        |
| 155 to 164 copies . .  | 34 cents | 18 cents        |
| 165 to 174 copies . .  | 36 cents | 19 cents        |
| 175 to 184 copies . .  | 38 cents | 20 cents        |
| 185 to 194 copies . .  | 40 cents | 21 cents        |
| 195 to 204 copies . .  | 42 cents | 22 cents        |
| 205 to 214 copies . .  | 44 cents | 23 cents        |
| 215 to 224 copies . .  | 46 cents | 24 cents        |
| 225 to 234 copies . .  | 48 cents | 25 cents        |
| 235 to 244 copies . .  | 50 cents | 26 cents        |
| 245 to 254 copies . .  | 52 cents | 27 cents        |
| 255 to 264 copies . .  | 54 cents | 28 cents        |
| 265 to 274 copies . .  | 56 cents | 29 cents        |
| 275 to 284 copies . .  | 58 cents | 30 cents        |
| 285 to 294 copies . .  | 60 cents | 31 cents        |
| 295 to 304 copies . .  | 62 cents | 32 cents        |
| 305 to 314 copies . .  | 64 cents | 33 cents        |
| 315 to 324 copies . .  | 66 cents | 34 cents        |
| 325 to 334 copies . .  | 68 cents | 35 cents        |
| 335 to 344 copies . .  | 70 cents | 36 cents        |
| 345 to 354 copies . .  | 72 cents | 37 cents        |
| 355 to 364 copies . .  | 74 cents | 38 cents        |
| 365 to 374 copies . .  | 76 cents | 39 cents        |
| 375 to 384 copies . .  | 78 cents | 40 cents        |
| 385 to 394 copies . .  | 80 cents | 41 cents        |
| 395 to 404 copies . .  | 82 cents | 42 cents        |
| 405 to 414 copies . .  | 84 cents | 43 cents        |
| 415 to 424 copies . .  | 86 cents | 44 cents        |
| 425 to 434 copies . .  | 88 cents | 45 cents        |
| 435 to 444 copies . .  | 90 cents | 46 cents        |
| 445 to 454 copies . .  | 92 cents | 47 cents        |
| 455 to 464 copies . .  | 94 cents | 48 cents        |
| 465 to 474 copies . .  | 96 cents | 49 cents        |
| 475 to 484 copies . .  | 98 cents | 50 cents        |
| 485 to 494 copies . .  | 1.00     | 51 cents        |
| 495 to 504 copies . .  | 1.02     | 52              |



STOCK MARKET  
PRICES SHOW  
IRREGULARITYMissouri Pacific Is Strong  
Feature—Some Selling  
of Motor Issues

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Stock prices moved irregularly at the opening of today's market. General Motors dropped 2 1/2 points on the first sale, in reflection of new preferred stock financing with a syndicate of banks. The stock of the company had a pathetic decline of one point in the first hour.

Rails were again under accumulation, with Missouri Pacific preferred, preferred, and Baltimore & Ohio touching record high prices in the first few minutes of trading. One block of 12,000 shares of Pure Oil changed hands at 31 1/2 %.

The session got under way, the rails appeared to be working upward, while the industrials lost ground. Missouri Pacific, common and preferred, extended their initial gains to two points each, and were followed into new high ground by Lackawanna, Washburn preferred A, Union Carbide, American Type Foundry and Pure Oil.

Matheson Alkali moved up nearly 3 points on the publication of the 1926 earnings report, showing \$10.21 a share earned on the common, compared with \$8.76 the year before.

Commercial Solvents B fell 2 1/2 points and General Motors preferred sold 1 point or so below yesterday's final quotation. Heaviness of the motor was due, in part, to liquidation inspired by the announcement of Studebaker price cuts.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with dollar sterling climbing about \$4.84, and French francs around 8.92 cents.

Breaking out of bull speculation on a large scale in the Southwest, railroad issues again, set off a series of rumors regarding consolidations and competitive buying. Heavy accumulation also started in the St. Paul and Chicago & Great Western shares.

Baldwin ran up 8 points to 18 1/2, a new record price, in response to frantic bidding by the shorts. General Motors extended its break to 3 points and there was considerable number of other soft spots in evidence.

The renewal rate for call loans was maintained at 4 per cent, despite yesterday's record advance.

Bonds Are Firmly Representative investment issues were in demand today in the bond market. A firmer tone was noticeable as a result of this revival of interest.

Increasing activity was visible in the foreign list. French external loans were especially in demand. Both the French 7 1/2 and the good support.

Flat 7s with warrants led the trading in the Italian group, advancing nearly a point to a new high at 97 1/2. There was some buying of Mexican issues.

Domestic securities were generally higher. Denver & Rio Grande Western 5s gained nearly a point to a new peak for the year, and Second Avenue 6s advanced fractionally. The oil group also attracted attention.

Buying of United States Government bonds was limited and prices were mixed.

Sale was reported of the New York Steam Corporation's \$3,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, Argentine Republic 7 per cent bonds. Among other offerings was one of \$7,500,000 6 per cent debentures for the Interstate Power Company.

GENERAL MOTORS  
OFFERS NEW ISSUE  
PREFERRED STOCK

A new issue of \$25,000,000 of General Motors Corporation 7 per cent preferred stock is offered by J. P. Morgan & Co. at \$120 a share. The valuation of the company's 7 per cent preferred stock.

The magnitude of the operations of General Motors is shown by the fact that the new issue will be the largest in size to finance important structural changes in many good-sized companies. It is being sold merely to strengthen the working cash position of the corporation.

Its sales last year exceeded \$1,000,000,000, and its activities extend into almost every branch of the automotive industry. It requires tremendous amounts of cash for its current operations.

Coincident with the new financing, the corporation today issued an official summary of its annual report for 1926, which shows a record for both in sales and profits. During the year there were manufactured and sold 1,215,826 of the corporation's cars.

The corporation's sales, excluding all inter-company items, were \$1,058,153,238, an increase of \$233,560,746 over the previous year.

Net earnings for 1926 were \$186,231,882, equivalent to \$21.80 a share on the common stock, or the payment of the regular quarterly dividend of the preferred and debenture stocks.

The earnings compared with \$14 a share on the common stock in 1925.

## DIVIDENDS

Federal Mining & Smelting declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of \$1.75, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 24.

Stamps, an increase of \$233,560,746 over the previous year.

Net earnings for 1926 were \$186,231,882, equivalent to \$21.80 a share on the common stock, or the payment of the regular quarterly dividend of the preferred and debenture stocks.

The earnings compared with \$14 a share on the common stock in 1925.

Coincident with the new financing, the corporation today issued an official summary of its annual report for 1926, which shows a record for both in sales and profits. During the year there were manufactured and sold 1,215,826 of the corporation's cars.

The corporation's sales, excluding all inter-company items, were \$1,058,153,238, an increase of \$233,560,746 over the previous year.

Net earnings for 1926 were \$186,231,882, equivalent to \$21.80 a share on the common stock, or the payment of the regular quarterly dividend of the preferred and debenture stocks.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

| Stock | High | Low | Feb. 16 | Feb. 15 | Feb. 14 | Feb. 13 | Feb. 12 | Feb. 11 | Feb. 10 | Feb. 9 | Feb. 8 | Feb. 7 | Feb. 6 | Feb. 5 | Feb. 4 | Feb. 3 | Feb. 2 | Feb. 1 | Jan. 31 | Jan. 30 | Jan. 29 | Jan. 28 | Jan. 27 | Jan. 26 | Jan. 25 | Jan. 24 | Jan. 23 | Jan. 22 | Jan. 21 | Jan. 20 | Jan. 19 | Jan. 18 | Jan. 17 | Jan. 16 | Jan. 15 | Jan. 14 | Jan. 13 | Jan. 12 | Jan. 11 | Jan. 10 | Jan. 9 | Jan. 8 | Jan. 7 | Jan. 6 | Jan. 5 | Jan. 4 | Jan. 3 | Jan. 2 | Jan. 1 | Dec. 31 | Dec. 30 | Dec. 29 | Dec. 28 | Dec. 27 | Dec. 26 | Dec. 25 | Dec. 24 | Dec. 23 | Dec. 22 | Dec. 21 | Dec. 20 | Dec. 19 | Dec. 18 | Dec. 17 | Dec. 16 | Dec. 15 | Dec. 14 | Dec. 13 | Dec. 12 | Dec. 11 | Dec. 10 | Dec. 9 | Dec. 8 | Dec. 7 | Dec. 6 | Dec. 5 | Dec. 4 | Dec. 3 | Dec. 2 | Dec. 1 | Nov. 30 | Nov. 29 | Nov. 28 | Nov. 27 | Nov. 26 | Nov. 25 | Nov. 24 | Nov. 23 | Nov. 22 | Nov. 21 | Nov. 20 | Nov. 19 | Nov. 18 | Nov. 17 | Nov. 16 | Nov. 15 | Nov. 14 | Nov. 13 | Nov. 12 | Nov. 11 | Nov. 10 | Nov. 9 | Nov. 8 | Nov. 7 | Nov. 6 | Nov. 5 | Nov. 4 | Nov. 3 | Nov. 2 | Nov. 1 | Oct. 31 | Oct. 30 | Oct. 29 | Oct. 28 | Oct. 27 | Oct. 26 | Oct. 25 | Oct. 24 | Oct. 23 | Oct. 22 | Oct. 21 | Oct. 20 | Oct. 19 | Oct. 18 | Oct. 17 | Oct. 16 | Oct. 15 | Oct. 14 | Oct. 13 | Oct. 12 | Oct. 11 | Oct. 10 | Oct. 9 | Oct. 8 | Oct. 7 | Oct. 6 | Oct. 5 | Oct. 4 | Oct. 3 | Oct. 2 | Oct. 1 | Sep. 30 | Sep. 29 | Sep. 28 | Sep. 27 | Sep. 26 | Sep. 25 | Sep. 24 | Sep. 23 | Sep. 22 | Sep. 21 | Sep. 20 | Sep. 19 | Sep. 18 | Sep. 17 | Sep. 16 | Sep. 15 | Sep. 14 | Sep. 13 | Sep. 12 | Sep. 11 | Sep. 10 | Sep. 9 | Sep. 8 | Sep. 7 | Sep. 6 | Sep. 5 | Sep. 4 | Sep. 3 | Sep. 2 | Sep. 1 | Aug. 31 | Aug. 30 | Aug. 29 | Aug. 28 | Aug. 27 | Aug. 26 | Aug. 25 | Aug. 24 | Aug. 23 | Aug. 22 | Aug. 21 | Aug. 20 | Aug. 19 | Aug. 18 | Aug. 17 | Aug. 16 | Aug. 15 | Aug. 14 | Aug. 13 | Aug. 12 | Aug. 11 | Aug. 10 | Aug. 9 | Aug. 8 | Aug. 7 | Aug. 6 | Aug. 5 | Aug. 4 | Aug. 3 | Aug. 2 | Aug. 1 | July 31 | July 30 | July 29 | July 28 | July 27 | July 26 | July 25 | July 24 | July 23 | July 22 | July 21 | July 20 | July 19 | July 18 | July 17 | July 16 | July 15 | July 14 | July 13 | July 12 | July 11 | July 10 | July 9 | July 8 | July 7 | July 6 | July 5 | July 4 | July 3 | July 2 | July 1 | June 30 | June 29 | June 28 | June 27 | June 26 | June 25 | June 24 | June 23 | June 22 | June 21 | June 20 | June 19 | June 18 | June 17 | June 16 | June 15 | June 14 | June 13 | June 12 | June 11 | June 10 | June 9 | June 8 | June 7 | June 6 | June 5 | June 4 | June 3 | June 2 | June 1 | May 31 | May 30 | May 29 | May 28 | May 27 | May 26 | May 25 | May 24 | May 23 | May 22 | May 21 | May 20 | May 19 | May 18 | May 17 | May 16 | May 15 | May 14 | May 13 | May 12 | May 11 | May 10 | May 9 | May 8 | May 7 | May 6 | May 5 | May 4 | May 3 | May 2 | May 1 | April 30 | April 29 | April 28 | April 27 | April 26 | April 25 | April 24 | April 23 | April 22 | April 21 | April 20 | April 19 | April 18 | April 17 | April 16 | April 15 | April 14 | April 13 | April 12 | April 11 | April 10 | April 9 | April 8 | April 7 | April 6 | April 5 | April 4 | April 3 | April 2 | April 1 | March 31 | March 30 | March 29 | March 28 | March 27 | March 26 | March 25 | March 24 | March 23 | March 22 | March 21 | March 20 | March 19 | March 18 | March 17 | March 16 | March 15 | March 14 | March 13 | March 12 | March 11 | March 10 | March 9 | March 8 | March 7 | March 6 | March 5 | March 4 | March 3 | March 2 | March 1 | Feb. 28 | Feb. 27 | Feb. 26 | Feb. 25 | Feb. 24 | Feb. 23 | Feb. 22 | Feb. 21 | Feb. 20 | Feb. 19 | Feb. 18 | Feb. 17 | Feb. 16 | Feb. 15 | Feb. 14 | Feb. 13 | Feb. 12 | Feb. 11 | Feb. 10 | Feb. 9 | Feb. 8 | Feb. 7 | Feb. 6 | Feb. 5 | Feb. 4 | Feb. 3 | Feb. 2 | Feb. 1 | Jan. 31 | Jan. 30 | Jan. 29 | Jan. 28 | Jan. 27 | Jan. 26 | Jan. 25 | Jan. 24 | Jan. 23 | Jan. 22 | Jan. 21 | Jan. 20 | Jan. 19 | Jan. 18 | Jan. 17 | Jan. 16 | Jan. 15 | Jan. 14 | Jan. 13 | Jan. 12 | Jan. 11 | Jan. 10 | Jan. 9 | Jan. 8 | Jan. 7 | Jan. 6 | Jan. 5 | Jan. 4 | Jan. 3 | Jan. 2 | Jan. 1 | Dec. 31 | Dec. 30 | Dec. 29 | Dec. 28 | Dec. 27 | Dec. 26 | Dec. 25 | Dec. 24 | Dec. 23 | Dec. 22 | Dec. 21 | Dec. 20 | Dec. 19 | Dec. 18 | Dec. 17 | Dec. 16 | Dec. 15 | Dec. 14 | Dec. 13 | Dec. 12 | Dec. 11 | Dec. 10 | Dec. 9 | Dec. 8 | Dec. 7 | Dec. 6 | Dec. 5 | Dec. 4 | Dec. 3 | Dec. 2 | Dec. 1 | Nov. 30 | Nov. 29 | Nov. 28 | Nov. 27 | Nov. 26 | Nov. 25 | Nov. 24 | Nov. 23 | Nov. 22 | Nov. 21 | Nov. 20 | Nov. 19 | Nov. 18 | Nov. 17 | Nov. 16 | Nov. 15 | Nov. 14 | Nov. 13 | Nov. 12 | Nov. 11 | Nov. 10 | Nov. 9 | Nov. 8 | Nov. 7 | Nov. 6 | Nov. 5 | Nov. 4 | Nov. 3 | Nov. 2 | Nov. 1 | Oct. 31 | Oct. 30 | Oct. 29 | Oct. 28 | Oct. 27 | Oct. 26 | Oct. 25 | Oct. 24 | Oct. 23 | Oct. 22 | Oct. 21 | Oct. 20 | Oct. 19 | Oct. 18 | Oct. 17 | Oct. 16 | Oct. 15 | Oct. 14 | Oct. 13 | Oct. 12 | Oct. 11 | Oct. 10 | Oct. 9 | Oct. 8 | Oct. 7 | Oct. 6 | Oct. 5 | Oct. 4 | Oct. 3 | Oct. 2 | Oct. 1 | Sep. 30 | Sep. 29 | Sep. 28 | Sep. 27 | Sep. 26 | Sep. 25 | Sep. 24 | Sep. 23 | Sep. 22 | Sep. 21 | Sep. 20 | Sep. 19 | Sep. 18 | Sep. 17 | Sep. 16 | Sep. 15 | Sep. 14 | Sep. 13 | Sep. 12 | Sep. 11 | Sep. 10 | Sep. 9 | Sep. 8 | Sep. 7 | Sep. 6 | Sep. 5 | Sep. 4 | Sep. 3 | Sep. 2 | Sep. 1 | Aug. 31 | Aug. 30 | Aug. 29 | Aug. 28 | Aug. 27 | Aug. 26 | Aug. 25 | Aug. 24 | Aug. 23 | Aug. 22 | Aug. 21 | Aug. 20 | Aug. 19 | Aug. 18 | Aug. 17 | Aug. 16 | Aug. 15 | Aug. 14 | Aug. 13 | Aug. 12 | Aug. 11 | Aug. 10 | Aug. 9 | Aug. 8 | Aug. 7 | Aug. 6 | Aug. 5 | Aug. 4 | Aug. 3 | Aug. 2 | Aug. 1 | July 31 | July 30 | July 29 | July 28 | July 27 | July 26 | July 25 | July 24 | July 23 | July 22 | July 21 | July 20 | July 19 | July 18 | July 17 | July 16 | July 15 | July 14 | July 13 | July 12 | July 11 | July 10 | July 9 | July 8 | July 7 | July 6 | July 5 | July 4 | July 3 | July 2 | July 1 | June 30 | June 29 | June 28 | June 27 | June 26 | June 25 | June 24 | June 23 | June 22 | June 21 | June 20 | June 19 | June 18 | June 17 | June 16 | June 15 | June 14 | June 13 | June 12 | June 11 | June 10 | June 9 | June 8 | June 7 | June 6 | June 5 | June 4 | June 3 | June 2 | June 1 | May 31 | May 30 | May 29 | May 28 | May 27 | May 26 | May 25 | May 24 | May 23 | May 22 | May 21 | May 20 | May 19 | May 18 | May 17 | May 16 | May 15 | May 14 | May 13 | May 12 | May 11 | May 10 | May 9 | May 8 | May 7 | May 6 | May 5 | May 4 | May 3 | May 2 | May 1 | April 30 | April 29 | April 28 | April 27 | April 26 | April 25 | April 24 | April 23 | April 22 | April 21 | April 20 | April 19 | April 18 | April 17 | April 16 | April 15 | April 14 | April 13 | April 12 | April 11 | April 10 | April 9 | April 8 | April 7 | April 6 | April 5 | April 4 | April 3 | April 2 | April 1 | March 31 | March 30 | March 29 | March 28 | March 27 | March 26 | March 25 | March 24 | March 23 | March 22 | March 21 | March 20 | March 19 | March 18 | March 17 | March 16 | March 15 | March 14 | March 13 | March 12 | March 11 | March 10 | March 9 | March 8 | March 7 | March 6 | March 5 | March 4 | March 3 | March 2 | March 1 | Feb. 28 | Feb. 27 | Feb. 26 | Feb. 25 | Feb. 24 | Feb. 23 | Feb. 22 | Feb. 21 | Feb. 20 | Feb. 19 | Feb. 18 | Feb. 17 | Feb. 16 | Feb. 15 | Feb. 14 | Feb. 13 | Feb. 12 | Feb. 11 | Feb. 10 | Feb. 9 | Feb. 8 | Feb. 7 | Feb. 6 | Feb. 5 | Feb. 4 | Feb. 3 | Feb. 2 | Feb. 1 | Jan. 31 | Jan. 30 | Jan. 29 | Jan. 28 | Jan. 27 | Jan. 26 | Jan. 25 | Jan. 24 | Jan. 23 | Jan. 22 | Jan. 21 | Jan. 20 | Jan. 19 | Jan. 18 | Jan. 17 | Jan. 16 | Jan. 15 | Jan. 14 | Jan. 13 | Jan. 12 | Jan. 11 | Jan. 10 | Jan. 9 | Jan. 8 | Jan. 7 | Jan. 6 | Jan. 5 | Jan. 4 | Jan. 3 | Jan. 2 | Jan. 1 | Dec. 31 | Dec. 30 | Dec. 29 | Dec. 28 | Dec. 27 | Dec. 26 | Dec. 25 | Dec. 24 | Dec. 23 | Dec. 22 | Dec. 21 | Dec. 20 | Dec. 19 | Dec. 18 | Dec. 17 | Dec. 16 | Dec. 15 | Dec. 14 | Dec. 13 | Dec. 12 | Dec. 11 | Dec. 10 | Dec. 9 | Dec. 8 | Dec. 7 | Dec. 6 | Dec. 5 | Dec. 4 | Dec. 3 | Dec. 2 | Dec. 1 | Nov. 30 | Nov. 29 | Nov. 28 | Nov. 27 | Nov. 26 | Nov. 25 | Nov. 24 | Nov. 23 | Nov. 22 | Nov. 21 | Nov. 20 | Nov. 19 | Nov. 18 | Nov. 17 | Nov. 16 | Nov. 15 | Nov. 14 | Nov. 13 | Nov. 12 | Nov. 11 | Nov. 10 | Nov. 9 | Nov. 8 | Nov. 7 | Nov. 6 | Nov. 5 | Nov. 4 | Nov. 3 | Nov. 2 | Nov. 1 | Oct. 31 | Oct. 30 | Oct. 29 | Oct. 28 | Oct. 27 | Oct. 26 | Oct. 25 | Oct. 24 | Oct. 23 | Oct. 22 | Oct. 21 | Oct. 20 | Oct. 19 | Oct. 18 | Oct. 17 | Oct. 16 | Oct. 15 | Oct. 14 | Oct. 13 | Oct. 12 | Oct. 11 | Oct. 10 | Oct. 9 | Oct. 8 | Oct. 7 | Oct. 6 | Oct. 5 | Oct. 4 | Oct. 3 | Oct. 2 | Oct. 1 | Sep. 30 | Sep. 29 | Sep. 28 | Sep. 27 | Sep. 26 | Sep. 25 | Sep. 24 | Sep. 23 | Sep. 22 | Sep. 21 | Sep. 20 | Sep. 19 | Sep. 18 | Sep. 17 | Sep. 16 | Sep. 15 | Sep. 14 | Sep. 13 | Sep. 12 | Sep. 11 | Sep. 10 | Sep. 9 | Sep. 8 | Sep. 7 | Sep. 6 | Sep. 5 | Sep. 4 | Sep. 3 | Sep. 2 | Sep. 1 | Aug. 31 | Aug. 30 | Aug. 29 | Aug. 28 | Aug. 27 | Aug. 26 | Aug. 25 | Aug. 24 | Aug. 23 | Aug. 22 | Aug. 21 | Aug. 20 | Aug. 19 | Aug. 18 | Aug. 17 | Aug. 16 | Aug. 15 | Aug. 14 | Aug. 13 | Aug. 12 | Aug. 11 | Aug. 10 | Aug. 9 | Aug. 8 | Aug. 7 | Aug. 6 | Aug. 5 | Aug. 4 | Aug. 3 | Aug. 2 | Aug. 1 | July 31 | July 30 | July 29 | July 28 | July 27 | July 26 | July 25 | July 24 | July 23 | July 22 | July 21 | July 20 | July 19 | July 18 | July 17 | July 16 | July 15 | July 14 | July 13 | July 12 | July 11 | July 10 | July 9 | July 8 | July 7 | July 6 | July 5 | July 4 | July 3 | July 2 | July 1 | June 30 | June 29 | June 28 | June 27 | June 26 | June 25 | June 24 | June 23 | June 22 | June 21 | June 20 | June 19 | June 18 | June 17 | June 16 | June 15 | June 14 | June 13 | June 12 | June 11 | June 10 | June 9 | June 8 | June 7 | June 6 | June 5 | June 4 | June 3 | June 2 | June 1 | May 31 | May 30 | May 29 | May 28 | May 27 | May 26 | May 25 | May 24 | May 23 | May 22 | May 21 | May 20 | May 19 | May 18 | May 17 | May 16 | May 15 | May 14 | May 13 | May 12 | May 11 | May 10 | May 9 | May 8 | May 7 | May 6 | May 5 | May 4 | May 3 | May 2 | May 1 | April 30 | April 29 | April 28 | April 27 | April 26 | April 25 | April 24 | April 23 | April 22 | April 21 | April 20 | April 19 | April 18 | April 17 | April 16 | April 15 | April 14 | April 13 | April 12 | April 11 | April 10 | April 9 | April 8 | April 7 | April 6 | April 5 | April 4 | April 3 | April 2 | April 1 | March 31 | March 30 | March 29 | March 28 | March 27 | March 26 | March 25 | March 24 | March 23 | March 22 | March 21 | March 20 | March 19 | March 18 | March 17 | March 16 | March 15 | March 14 | March 13 | March 12 | March 11 | March 10 | March 9 | March 8 | March 7 | March 6 | March 5 | March 4 | March 3 | March 2 | March 1 | Feb. 28 | Feb. 27 | Feb. 26 | Feb. 25 | Feb. 24 | Feb. 23 | Feb. 22 | Feb. 21 | Feb. 20 | Feb. 19 | Feb. 18 | Feb. 17 | Feb. 16 | Feb. 15 | Feb. 14 | Feb. 13 | Feb. 12 | Feb. 11 | Feb. 10 | Feb. 9 | Feb. 8 | Feb. 7 | Feb. 6 | Feb. 5 | Feb. 4 | Feb. 3 | Feb. 2 | Feb. 1 | Jan. 31 | Jan. 30 | Jan. 29 | Jan. 28 | Jan. 27 | Jan. 26 | Jan. 25 | Jan. 24 | Jan. 23 | Jan. 22 | Jan. 21 | Jan. 20 | Jan. 19 | Jan. 18 | Jan. 17 | Jan. 16 | Jan. 15 | Jan. 14 | Jan. 13 | Jan. 12 | Jan. 11 | Jan. 10 | Jan. 9 | Jan. 8 | Jan. 7 | Jan. 6 | Jan. 5 | Jan. 4 | Jan. 3 | Jan. 2 | Jan. 1 | Dec. 31 | Dec. 30 | Dec. 29 | Dec. 28 | Dec. 27 | Dec. 26 | Dec. 25 | Dec. 24 | Dec. 23 | Dec. 22 | Dec. 21 | Dec. 20 | Dec. 19 | Dec. 18 | Dec. 17 | Dec. 16 | Dec. 15 | Dec. 14 | Dec. 13 | Dec. 12 | Dec. 11 | Dec. 10 | Dec. 9 | Dec. 8 | Dec. 7 | Dec. 6 | Dec. 5 | Dec. 4 | Dec. 3 | Dec. 2 | Dec. 1 | Nov. 30 | Nov. 29 | Nov. 28 | Nov. 27 | Nov. 26 | Nov. 25 | Nov. 24 | Nov. 23 | Nov. 22 | Nov. 21 | Nov. 20 | Nov. 19 | Nov. 18 | Nov. 17 | Nov. 16 | Nov. 15 | Nov. 14 | Nov. 13 | Nov. 12 | Nov. 11 | Nov. 10 | Nov. 9 | Nov. 8 | Nov. 7 | Nov. 6 | Nov. 5 | Nov. 4 | Nov. 3 | Nov. 2 | Nov. 1 | Oct. 31 | Oct. 30 | Oct. 29 | Oct. 28 | Oct. 27 | Oct. 26 | Oct. 25 | Oct. 24 | Oct. 23 | Oct. 22 | Oct. 21 | Oct. 20 | Oct. 19 | Oct. 18 | Oct. 17 | Oct. 16 | Oct. 15 | Oct. 14 | Oct. 13 | Oct. 12 | Oct. 11 | Oct. 10 | Oct. 9 | Oct. 8 | Oct. 7 | Oct. 6 | Oct. 5 | Oct. 4 | Oct. 3 | Oct. 2 | Oct. 1 | Sep. 30 | Sep. 29 | Sep. 28 | Sep. 27 | Sep. 26 | Sep. 25 | Sep. 24 | Sep. 23 | Sep. 22 | Sep. 21 | Sep. 20 | Sep. 19 | Sep. 18 | Sep. 17 | Sep. 16 | Sep. 15 | Sep. 14 | Sep. 13 | Sep. 12 | Sep. 11 | Sep. 10 | Sep. 9 | Sep. 8 | Sep. 7 | Sep. 6 | Sep. 5 | Sep. 4 | Sep. 3 | Sep. 2 | Sep. 1 | Aug. 31 | Aug. 30 | Aug. 29 | Aug. 28 | Aug. 27 | Aug. 26 | Aug. 25 | Aug. 24 | Aug. 23 | Aug. 22 | Aug. 21 | Aug. 20 | Aug. 19 | Aug. 18 | Aug. 17 | Aug. 16 | Aug. 15 | Aug. 14 | Aug. 13 | Aug. 12 | Aug. 11 | Aug. 10 | Aug. 9 | Aug. 8 | Aug. 7 | Aug. 6 | Aug. 5 | Aug. 4 | Aug. 3 | Aug. 2 | Aug. 1 | July 31 | July 30 | July 29 | July 28 | July 27 | July 26 | July 25 | July 24 | July 23 | July 22 | July 21 | July 20 | July 19 | July 18 | July 17 | July 16 | July 15 | July 14 | July 13 | July 12 | July 11 | July 10 | July 9 | July 8 | July 7 | July 6 | July 5 | July 4 | July 3 | July |
|-------|------|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
|-------|------|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|



## COTTON CLOTH MARKET SHOWS GOOD PROGRESS

**Spot Goods Scarce—Prices  
Maintained Firmly—Can-  
ton Crepes Feature**

**NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 16 (Special)**—Primary cotton goods markets continued during the last week to show steady progress, and despite the somewhat lighter volume of trading put through, the entire list of prices was very firm.

In fact, some of the irregularity that developed early in the week, due to occasional second-hand selling, disappeared when the cheaper offerings were quickly absorbed.

The extremely tight situation which exists as to spots, and in fact on goods deliverable within the next 30 days has resulted in stiff premiums being paid for small lots of quick goods, and this has done much to strengthen the entire price structure.

Nominal quotations changed very little during the week, but the undertone is firmer, and it is much harder to shade quoted levels, in some commodities, than it was a few days ago.

### Gray Goods Prices Strong

The rapid improvement in finished goods lines has done much to support the cotton textile and apparel markets. The upward turn in raw material values has been reflected in those lines of goods that previously had been repriced in accordance with the minimum levels for raw cotton.

Flannels, for example, have already been advanced in one quarter. Indications that this action may soon be followed by other manufacturers of such goods, especially since the bookings already taken are sufficient to cover the mill production for some time to come.

Denima are now being ordered for the second quarter of the year in very good volume, and this, too, at the highest level of prices which was announced following the selling-up of the first quarter's production.

Printed goods are being taken in a larger way than for several seasons, and most of the large merchandisers of this sort of goods are well booked ahead.

Bleached goods are also moving well, and in distributing channels it is believed that there will be a much heavier call for yarn-dyed fabrics as soon as the demand for prints begins to wane.

**Fine Goods Sold Ahead**  
Fine goods markets have been unusually active for this season of the year, and on some constructions sharp price advances have followed the revelation that there are no more spots to be had.  
There has been more contract business put through by mills specializing in fine combed yarn fabrics than for some time past. This is all the more

surprising view of the fact that it is getting rather late in the season for the sort of business to be received.

LAWNS are in better demand, and a smart business was done both in spots and forward contract goods.

Fongees were also moving in steady volume, and a fairly active call for fine sateens was reported. Broadcloths continue in demand, and more especially the better quality goods of this description, with prices somewhat firmer.

Rayon alpaca are being ordered

freely, and prices remain firm at the higher level which was inaugurated several weeks ago.

It has been in the silk and cotton mixtures, however, that the sudden strength has been most apparent. Canton crepes have been wanted for spot and nearby delivery, and the discovery that there are no more to be had has started a scramble.

Buyers have been bidding against each other for the nearest deliveries

possible, and most mills have been unable to promise anything this side of the middle of April. Prices have jumped 1 to 3 cents a pound, and this same tendency has been noted in muskies, which have not been particularly active until very recently.

**Low Counts Are Active**

In the print cloth markets, the volume of business done has not been unusually large, but the tone of the market has been firmer and mills seem to be so well ahead that they are not disposed to reach for further business.

Standard 38½-inch 60x48s have been moving at 7c for quick goods, and 6½¢ for forward contracts, the lower figure applying usually to Southern goods.

On 65x72s there was a hardening of prices as the cheaper offerings were absorbed, and toward the close of the week the market generally quoted was 7½c for contracts deliverable during the next two months.

Standard 38½-inch 60x48s for near-by delivery are selling at 5½c with

April goods bought at 5% cash. On 80 squares, 8% cash has been paid for March deliveries, while spots sold at 8%.

Narrow goods sold on a basis of 4% for 27-lb goods were bought in some volume during the week.

The sheeting markets were quiet but prices continued firm because of the large business put through earlier in the season, on which the mills are now booked for weeks to come. Prices are

Fall River sales for the week were estimated at 75,000 pieces, which is considerably less than a week's output, but the mills are working on the orders taken in heavy volume several weeks ago. The bulk of the demand is for spools and very quick deliveries, and most of the Fall River mills are sold up through March, and many well through April as well.

**WESTERN MARYLAND STOCK SALE**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—A large block of stock in the Western Maryland Railroad, seized by the Alien Property Custodian during the World War, has been sold to the Bank of Manhattan Company of New York, representing their interests, for \$4,010,000. The stock, 5,000 shares of common and 19,070 shares of first preferred, was the property of the Deutsche Bank and was sold by the bank at the request of the government, which gave consent to sell. By refusing to sell the same shares one year ago, ap-

approximately \$2,000,000 more was obtained than was possible at that time.

### MATHIESON REPORTS INCREASE

Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., for year ended Dec. 31, 1926, reports net income of \$1,679,486 after depreciation, depletion and federal taxes, equivalent after allowing for 7 per cent annual dividend requirements on preferred to \$10.22 a share earned on outstanding 147,207 shares of 6-par common stock. This compares with \$1,465,033, or \$8.76 a share on same

| Number of shares outstanding in 1926. |         |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|
|                                       | High    | Low     |
| Ohio El Pow 8s rets '29.....          | 93 1/2  | 92      |
| Ohio El Pow 7s '25.....               | 99      | 98 1/2  |
| okyo (City) 8s '23.....               | 77 1/2  | 77 1/2  |
| okyo El Lt 6s '23.....                | 99 1/2  | 99 1/2  |
| randhein 6 1/2s '44.....              | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| tyrol 6s '44.....                     | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| tyrol 5 1/2s '44.....                 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| St Gt Br 2 1/2s '37.....              | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| rugway (Rep) 6s '30.....              | 95 1/2  | 95 1/2  |
| esthalla 6s '25.....                  | 93      | 92      |
| uerttemberg 7s '28.....               | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |

| LIBERTY BONDS                 |        |        |        |        |        |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|--|--|--|
| Open High Low Feb. 15 Feb. 16 |        |        |        |        |        |  |  |  |  |
| 47                            | 101.14 | 101.14 | 101.13 | 101.11 | 101.13 |  |  |  |  |
| 48                            | 103.08 | 103.09 | 103.08 | 103.09 | 103.08 |  |  |  |  |
| 49                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 50                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 51                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 52                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 53                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 54                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 55                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 56                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 57                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 58                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 59                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 60                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 61                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 62                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 63                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 64                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 65                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 66                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 67                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 68                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 69                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 70                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 71                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 72                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 73                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 74                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 75                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 76                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 77                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 78                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 79                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 80                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 81                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 82                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 83                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 84                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 85                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 86                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 87                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 88                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 103.00 | 103.01 | 103.00 |  |  |  |  |
| 89                            | 103.00 | 103.02 | 1      |        |        |  |  |  |  |

PREFERRED, AS TO ASSETS AND CUMULATIVE DIVIDENDS,  
OVER ALL OTHER STOCK OF THE CORPORATION.

Redeemable, in whole or in part, at the option of the Corporation, on any dividend date,  
at \$125 per share

*Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., President of the Corporation, summarizes as follows his letter concerning this issue:*

in 1926 amounted to approximately 23 times such dividend payments. The average annual net income during the above eight years, was equal to more than 6.65 times the annual dividend requirements of approximately \$9,400,000 on the preferred and debenture stocks to be presently outstanding.

This stock is offered pursuant to agreement with the corporation, and subject to due issue and to approval of the legality thereof by counsel.

*New York, February 16, 1927.*

**Selberling Rubber Co.**  
5½% Convertible Notes due March 1, 1929  
An increase of over 40% in net sales each year over

These notes constitute the Company's only funded debt.

**A.B. Leach & Co., Inc.**  
57 William St., New York  
209 Washington St., Boston

Members Boston Stock Exchange  
60 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON

Specialists in  
Stocks and Bonds of Gas

## SEEKING TABLE FINANCE

Public opinion is evidently against the idea of bringing in foreign control. This, it is believed, would amount to an extension and generalization of the undesirable systemization of the American position to the League.

Children build dreams for the future. Let Fidelity First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds, at 6½%, help you meet this obligation. Before buying any security it is well to investigate the issuing institution. Send for Fidelity's booklet, "The House Behind the Bonds."

**RICHARD D. WYCKOFF ANALYTICAL STAFF, INC.**  
42 Broadway, New York City  
Operating since 1920

HENS (Special Correspondent)—A commission of financial experts has been formed, under Mr. J. J. Hens, Minister of Finance, to study the situation of the country and to make recommendations to the government.

construction of the country, would be very bad policy and futile to reject the national currency. On the contrary, he "it should be accepted as our mic banner," for the defense of

|  |                                      |            |   |                          |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------|---|--------------------------|
| in great abundance. Two papers are urged to foreign experts, and the latter are violently opposed by the local elements. The authors of the agitation suggested that the League of Nations should be authorized to | STOCKS                               | Bids Asked | ST. MARY'S MINERAL LAND CO.   | YACHTING CLUBS           |
|  | 'Am Founders Tr 7/4 p/w com 145      | —          | St. Mary's Mineral Land Company reports for 1936 receipts of \$360,785 and expenditures of \$377,682 of which \$100,000 was cash. | 140 CONSUMERS UNION STOR |
|  | Diversified Sh 1/4 p/w com 174       | 174        | and \$200,000 was cash. Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1935, was \$54,383, and on Dec. 31, 1936, cash on hand was \$115,661.               | Telephone LBS 973 1936   |
|  | Financial Investing Co. .... 174 194 | 194        |   |                          |
|  | Indep Investors ..... 109 111 1/4    | 111 1/4    |   |                          |
|  | Int Sav of Am 1/4 p/w com 131        | 131        |   |                          |
|  | 300 & pf new w com ..... 131 135     | 135        |   |                          |

[illegible]

0

An increase of over 40% in net sales each year over the previous year has been maintained by this Company for the past five years.

Earnings for 1926 available for interest on these notes

This loose leaf binder offers a simple method of keeping your personal property accounts.

Price 99¢ to yield over 6% A book for SAFETY

**T. C. Fales & Co.**  
209 Washington St., Boston  
Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco

Stocks and Bonds of Gas  
and Electric Light Companies  
of Massachusetts

amount to an extension and generalization of the undesirable system sanctioned by the International Financial Commission which has been at work in Greece since the Greco-Turkish War of 1897. The op-

Send for Fidelity's booklet, "The House Behind the Bonds."

**FIDELITY**  
BOND & MORTGAGE CO.  
31 WESTERN AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Send for Fidelity's booklet, "The House Behind the Bonds."

**RICHARD D. WYCKOFF ANALYTICAL STAFF, INC.**  
41 Broadway, New York City

I should like to have Mr. Wyckoff's book treating of the essentials for success and the sources of accurate knowledge on investing trading.

daris, the Minister of Finance, draw up a plan of reform calculated to result in a final rehabilitation of the drama.

Zaimis, the Premier, declares

should be accepted as our  
banner", for the defense of  
the Greeks are invited to rally  
their Government. Every point  
schema gains on the pound re-  
the budget by 7,000,000 drach-

onerous and humiliating terms. But  
he thinks the resources of the coun-  
try could be better exploited, should  
the Greek Government succeed in  
obtaining the American credit, and  
he insists that competent authorities

DETROIT EDISON  
(Including Subsidiaries)

|                      | 1927        | 1928        |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| *Jan. gross.....     | \$4,442,595 | \$4,145,286 |
| Net after tax.....   | 1,507,011   | 1,862,280   |
| Surplus at chgs..... | 1,111,644   | 1,381,517   |

income. We are helping our customers in  
this way, and on request will per-  
form like services for others with-  
out charge.

C. D. Parker & Co., Inc.

[illegible]

success, it is urged that

|             |             |               |                               |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| *New units. | †Old units. | ‡Ex-dividend. | § Dec. 31 and 144 a year ago. |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------|

H. BLAIR-SMITH, Treasurer

© 2006 The Authors  
Journal compilation © 2006 Blackwell Publishing Ltd



## RADIO

## Curve Charting of Audio Transformer Is Improved

Present Methods Said to Be Inaccurate—Better Plan Suggested

Audio discussions are always controversial. This particularly applies to the methods of charting the amplification curves. McMurdo Stier takes up this issue in a rather interesting way in the following article. He will be interested to hear from anyone who cares to discuss any of the points involved.

It is not infrequently that the dealer behind his parts counter is approached by an individual clutching any advertisements, found in any trade periodical, of any good audio transformer. Thrusting the magazine before the dealer's gaze, he says, "Have you got the audio-transformer that has this curve?" The dealer may reply "Yes," or he may reply "No"—what he replies is of little consequence, for the important thing is that the consumer has been sold on the transformer by the published curve, and if the dealer hasn't got the particular transformer he is probably going to order it both on the strength of the curve's selling power with the consumer and with himself. Let us suppose, however, that the dealer has had experience with certain transformers and has found that in actual use their results do not appear to be in line with the published curves upon which he and his prospects judge merit. What is the

explanation and what is the dealer to do? **Transformer Curves Explained** It is the purpose of this article to present briefly the explanation of why the performances of many audio-transformers do not live up to the story told by the curves published in all honesty by the manufacturers (in many cases prepared by independent testing laboratories). What the dealer is to do, not only in a case of audio-transformers whose characteristics have been misrepresented but with regard to other apparatus as well, is to find out what constitutes a figure, or figures, of merit for the products he sells and then to insist that the manufacturers supply information with their products which will give not only the trade, but the buying public as well, the necessary figures and information to discriminate in the purchase of equipment intended for specific uses. Audio-transformers will be considered since possibly many of the greatest inaccuracies in the entire radio industry are connected with them.

The purpose of an audio-frequency transformer is to couple two vacuum tube amplifiers together in order that the amplified voltage delivered by one tube may be used to actuate the second tube, which will further amplify this voltage. It is desirable that

the transformer contribute amplification in the form of voltage steps, if possible. Standard amplifier circuits are familiar to every reader, consisting generally of two amplifying transformers and two amplifying tubes connected to the detector output of a receiving set and terminating in a loudspeaking reproducer.

The desirable characteristics of such an audio-amplifier are that (a) it should give the same degree of amplification to a weak signal as to a strong signal, and this degree of amplification should not vary appreciably over the range of powers necessary to produce good loudspeaker volume; and (b) it should amplify applied voltage in the same degree, irrespective of the frequency of the voltage within the limits required for satisfactory speech and music transmission. (These limits are generally considered to be about 30 cycles at the low end and 6000 to 8000 cycles at the high end.)

As a matter of fact, it is generally believed that the RCA radio-casting stations are not instructed to compensate for line losses above 5000 cycles, which is equivalent to saying that RCA radio-casting stations consider the range of 30 to 5000 cycles adequate for speech and music transmission. This seems logical, as compared with telephone engineering practice, when it is realized that the frequency range of all musical instruments and the human voice lies between 27 and 4095 cycles. (Harmonics of the higher frequencies have heretofore been considered necessary to good reproduction. This idea has been, in a measure, exploded, for it has been determined many times that notes above 5000 cycles do not contribute materially to fidelity of reproduction.)

Briefly, the above may be summarized to a rule of thumb basis for the dealer. An audio-amplifier must amplify uniformly all frequencies between 30 and 5000 cycles, and it must give the same degree of amplification to a weak signal as it would to the strongest signal required for home reproduction. There are few audio-transformers or audio-amplifiers on the market that will do this. The addition curve of the human ear is apparently little appreciated. Its connection with audio reproducing equipment is vitally important. An approximate curve taken by an average of 100 people indicates that to produce a given result upon the human ear, 100,000 units of energy are necessary at 16 cycles; 1000 at 32 cycles; less than one unit at 1000 cycles; and as the frequency increases into the range above 5000 or 6000 cycles the amount of energy required to produce apparently the same note intensity upon the human ear increases.

**Curve Relation** The actual relation of this curve to an audio-amplifier is that the amplifier must be able to handle powers

ranging from the minimum unit to many thousands of times this unit without appreciable variation in the degree of amplification if good reproduction is to be experienced. The tube factor is most important in connection with this curve and, summarizing, it is safe to say that with an audio amplifier capable of reproducing faithfully sounds in the range of 30,000 to 50,000 cycles, the largest receiving power tubes available today will be overloaded if operated on normal plate voltages.

This is an important fact which has not been appreciated either by dealers or consumers at its full worth. Its practical application means that in an audio-amplifier intended for home reproduction, nothing less than a 112 tube should be used in the first stage, nothing less than a 171 in the second stage with at least 150 volts plate potential. If anywhere near distortionless reproduction is to be obtained, a UX120 tube with 300 or 400 volts plate potential must be used.

Some dealers may take exception to this on the basis of their experience. Unfortunately, there is no exception; for if the operating conditions upon which their exception were based were analyzed, it would probably be found that their receivers were not capable of reproducing low frequencies and, as a result, the amplifiers were never taxed in the handling of energy values of from 100 to 1000 times those experienced on frequencies of from 200 to a couple of thousand cycles.

**Tube Information Given** Present-day tube makers are to be congratulated upon supplying complete information on their tubes from which it is possible to determine whether or not a tube will be satisfactory for a given condition. Not so with audio-transformer manufacturers, however. The reasons are simple; so simple that they appear to have been overlooked. The average transformer manufacturer tells the turn ratio of his transformer in his advertising, and, possibly, the primary and secondary impedances and inductance values for certain frequencies.

Different manufacturers give these values for different frequencies, which is deceptive since figures for different frequencies cannot be compared until they have been translated into terms of the same frequency. The manufacturer also honestly endeavors to go the whole limit by giving an amplification versus frequency curve for his transformers. Typical ones can be found in any radio publication.

Let us consider the matter of impedance values and turn ratio first. The plate-to-flament impedance of the average vacuum tube (in operation) is comparatively low (30A, approximately 10,000 ohms; 112, approximately 6000; 171, approximately 2500). The input resistance of the same tubes (grid-to-flament resistance) is generally believed to be on the order of several hundred thousand ohms. Actually it is generally well below a 100,000 ohms—frequently below 50,000.

The purpose of an audio-transformer is to adapt the output impedance of one vacuum tube to the

input impedance of the next amplifier tube. Obviously, an impedance ratio comparable to that of the tubes used is desirable if maximum power is to be transferred. In an audio amplifier, it is not desirable to transfer maximum power except in the last stage, but to develop maximum voltage in the plate circuit of a tube, which is then transferred to the grid circuit of the next.

To satisfy the condition for substantially uniform amplification, (it can be proven mathematically) the audio frequency transformer primary, connected in the plate circuit of a tube, should be at least 2% times the plate-to-flament impedance of the tube if substantially distortionless reproduction is to be obtained. These facts are well known; their actual application apparently is not.

Now, an average audio transformer as found on the market with a primary impedance of, let's say, 50,000 ohms at 1000 cycles. Compared to the 201A's 10,000-ohm impedance, we have more than satisfied the required conditions. What happens at 100 cycles? We find the primary impedance has dropped to 5000 ohms—one-half that of the tube—with the result that the amplification has fallen to a fraction of the value obtained at 1000 cycles. At 30 cycles the amplification is absolutely negligible, and, contrarily, attenuation or loss has probably developed in our so-called "amplifier."

**Secondary Impedance** Referring to the secondary impedance, it is desirable that it be in excess of the grid-to-flament resistance of the average amplifier tube. This condition is satisfied by practically all good transformers. What reaction has turn ratio on amplification other than the fact that it is reflected in amplification? Simply that a high ratio transformer generally has low primary inductance, which means low primary impedance, which, in turn, ends up in poor (or no) low frequency amplification.

Another factor develops in that if the frequency currents directly from the grid to flament with resultant poor high frequency amplification. The average desirable ratio appears to be between 2 and 4 to 1; for with this ratio a good value of primary impedance may be obtained at 30 cycles without excessive secondary distributed capacity.

Are these facts shown by the average transformer curve? Emphatically, they are not, for several reasons. First, the curves are based on the custom to measure audio amplifying transformers by connecting them between an oscillator (with a resistance in series with the primary to simulate the tube plate-to-flament resistance) and a peak voltmeter. The peak voltage is generally a vacuum tube with a grid biased to a point where the grid-to-flament resistance is on the order of several hundred thousand ohms and with nothing connected in its plate circuit but a voltmeter.

If the plate circuit of the tube voltmeter were loaded as would the plate circuit of an amplifier in practice be loaded with a transformer primary or secondary, a different condition would prevail. Instead of the effective grid-to-flament capacity being on the order of five to ten micromicrofarads, it might increase to values as high as 150 micromicrofarads in certain types of tubes. (What dealer is unfamiliar with the effect of connecting a .0001 or .0002 condenser across the secondary of an audio transformer?) The effect of this high value of capacity, such as would be encountered in actual operation, would be to reduce the amplification given to high frequencies, say, from 2000 cycles up. The effect would be very similar to that of high secondary distributed capacity in an audio transformer—a condition energetically avoided by the average transformer manufacturer.

Another condition has also come into effect. For, as the plate circuit of the voltmeter tube was loaded with increasingly large inductance as represented by a loudspeaker or transformer primary, the effect was to reduce the effective grid-to-flament resistance of the tube. What dealer is not familiar with the effect of connecting a 50- or 100,000-ohm resistance across the secondary of an audio transformer? From the foregoing sentences an understanding is gained of several reasons why amplification measurements made of unloaded transformers connected between oscillators and peak voltmeters are of little or no value.

**Remedial Measure** What is the remedy? Remarkably simple. It consists in measuring transformers in the actual amplifier circuit, with which they will supposedly be used, with actual powers as encountered in practice. Ahead of this amplifier is connected a regular detector circuit, the grid circuit of which is supplied with voltages from an audio-frequency oscillator. The plate circuit of the last amplifier tube is connected to a loudspeaker and across the loudspeaker is connected a peak voltmeter. With the measuring system put in operation, a signal will be heard on the loudspeaker which can be adjusted to an average value comparable to that necessary to produce good loudspeaker volume.

The actual voltage amplification of the system in operation can then be measured. The measurements will be thoroughly practical, for operating conditions will have been simulated. It is 90 per cent of the audio transformer manufacturers advertising their transformer curves in American publications would resort to this method of measurement instead of to the self-deceptive methods commonly employed, the net result would be a complete revision in the group of curves used to advertise audio transformers.

Another serious error made in

measuring transformers is that instead of two stages (or the number of stages to be used in practice) being set up and measured for over-all performance, a manufacturer happily measures one transformer without any attempt to simulate conditions and glories in the curve obtained. The curve obtained with even a very poor transformer measured in this fashion will be quite good, and good over-all amplification will be shown at all frequencies. There will generally be a dip at the low frequency end and a rise at the high frequency end which looks to be of little importance. Take this transformer, put it in a two-stage amplifier operating under average conditions of signal input and battery equipment, etc., and it will be found that the high frequency rise will have become pronounced—it may be so great as to result in oscillation. The low frequency downward dip, will be much greater with two transformers, and the net result is that the actual performance of two "individually" good transformers will be so poor as not to justify serious consideration.

Again, a customary method of testing an audio transformer is with a very low value of input voltage such as might be encountered in detector operation. No thought is given to the fact that the voltage variation across a second stage audio transformer may run as high as 5 or 10 volts. This is a very important fact, for many transformers show entirely different characteristics operating in the second stage of an audio amplifier than in the first. This is particularly true of audio transformers employing high permeability iron in the cores instead of the generally satisfactory silicon steel. What happens is that with a small magnetizing current as obtained from a weak signal, the permeability of the iron remains much higher than that of silicon steel and a resulting high primary impedance is found. Placing the same transformer in second stage operation with a 15 to 25 times greater voltage resulting in a greater magnetizing current, it will be found that the permeability has fallen off to a value below that of good silicon steel.

The net result is a low primary impedance resulting in a very decided fall-off in low-frequency amplification. This condition becomes more aggravated with increasing power and results in poor low frequency performance for average transformers employing high permeability core iron.

Summarizing, it is apparent that dealers and consumers should insist upon being furnished with amplification curves for the audio transformers they buy, taken on an amplifier hooked up exactly as they themselves will hook it up for their own use; for only such amplification curves are worth the paper they are printed on. The voltages at which the curves were taken should be stated, and should be values comparable with those encountered in a radio receiver.

From such a curve it is possible to obtain all necessary data in connection with audio transformers; but manufacturers, instead of supplying consumers to a mathematical analysis of their curves, should supply (a) primary impedance values of their transformers at frequencies of, say, 30 and 1000 cycles, these values being those obtained at the amplification curves. If such information is to be supplied, it presupposes a standardization of measuring methods in connection with audio transformers.

## Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 13

## Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, FEB. 17

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRM, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

CNRB, Ottawa, Ont. (387 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—CNRB Symphony Orchestra with soloist; dance program.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Harmonizers." 10—WEAF, "Zippers."

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (349 Meters)

8 p. m.—Courtney musical program.

8:30 p. m.—Violin, 9 to 11—New York program.

WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (323 Meters)

8 to 10 p. m.—From WJZ, 10—Young People's Religious Union.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Trio, 9 to 11—From WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (474 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Owlets." 8:30—Theater program.

WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

8 to 11 p. m.—Joint program, WEAF.

8:30 p. m.—Music Study Club, 9—Songs, 9:30—Program from new studios.

WGM, Cleveland, O. (387 Meters)

8 p. m.—WEAF, "Eskimos." 10—Staff program.

11—WEAF, dance program.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

8 p. m.—Comfort hour, 8:30—Song cycle, 9—Eskimos, 10—"Zippers." 11—Dance program.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

8 p. m.—WJZ orchestra, 8:30—Type program.

8:30 to 11 p. m.—From WEAF.

WGH, Detroit, Mich. (370 Meters)

9:30 p. m.—Dance program, 10—Vaudeville frolic, 11—Dance program.

8 to 9:30 p. m.—From WJZ.

WJZ, Philadelphia, Pa. (500 Meters)

8 p. m.—WEAF, "Eskimos." 10—Studio program.

11—Dance music.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)

10 p. m.—Light opera, 11—The Melody Boy, 11:30—Night Howls by the Sky Terriers.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (500 Meters)

8 to 9:30 p. m.—From WJZ.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (481 Meters)

9 to 11 p. m.—From WEAF, 11—Dance program.

WIF, Philadelphia, Pa. (500 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Studio program, 10:05—Dance program.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (360 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Longfellow's "Hiawatha," with musical setting, 9:45—Novelty program, 10—Movie talk, 10:30—Vocal, 10:45—Dance program; 11—Dance program.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (346 Meters)

8 p. m.—Musical program, 8—String ensemble, 10—Staff concert, 11—Dance program.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (460 Meters)

8 p. m.—United States Navy Band, 8—Hour of music, 10—Dance program.

WZLH, Clearwater, Fla. (385 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Golf review, 9—Euphonia Kavassa and artists, 10—Dance program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

8 p. m.—WEAF, "Eskimos." "Zippers." 10:05—Traffic talk.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (382 Meters)

10 p. m.—Studio program, 8—Courtney program, 11—Dance program.

WOW, Omaha, Neb. (380 Meters)

9 p. m.—Classical program, 10—Dance program.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (445 Meters)

10:30 p. m.—Organ recital, dance program and singers.

WCFB, Chicago, Ill. (490 Meters)

8 to 12 p. m.—Studio program.

KTW, Chicago, Ill. (440 Meters)

7 to 9 p. m.—From WJZ, 9—Classical, 10:30—Studio program.

WKB, Kansas City, Mo. (360 Meters)

8 p. m.—Studio program, 9—Martin and Taylor.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (360 Meters)

11:45 p. m.—Dance program.

## RESTAURANTS

## BOSTON

## The Corner Cafe

62 Falmouth Street, near church

Luncheon 11 a. m.—3 p. m.

Dinner Wednesdays Only, 5—7 p. m.

## BLUE GINGHAM LUNCHEON

193A MASS. AVENUE, BOSTON

(Opposite 300 Massachusetts Avenue)

LUNCHEON 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Open Wednesdays, 5:30 to 7 p. m.

## Cafe de Marseille

310 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Opposite Christian Science church

Luncheon 40 cents

Table d'Hôte Dinner, 50 cents

Sunday—Chicken or Turkey

Dinner, 75 cents.

Also a la Carte All Hours

## The Spotless Grill

336 Mass. Avenue

Near Corner Huntington

Try Our Luncheon, 50c

Also Hot Sandwiches

Regular Meals

Counter and Booths

## BROOKLINE, MASS.

## SCHLEUBER

SELF-SERVICE RESTAURANT

215-217 Harvard Street

Culinary Course, Brookline

Open daily 8 A. M. to 12 P. M.

7 a. m. Sundays and Holidays

## NEW YORK CITY

## Three Attractive Tea Rooms

The Vanity Fair, 3 E. 38 St.

The Vanity Fair, 4 W. 40 St.

The Colony, 379 5th Ave.

Dinner at 4 W. 40th St., 5:30 to 8

CLOSED SUNDAYS

## CHICAGO

## BOULEVARD CAFE

3947 Drexel Boulevard

Well known for Home Cooking

## KENWOOD TEA ROOM

3220 Kenwood Avenue Midway 3774

DINNER—3 to 5—45c

Special: Noon Luncheon—11 to 2—40c

Sunday Dinners—12 to 3—50c

## LOS ANGELES

## ORANGE TEA SHOP

440 South Hope Street

Luncheon Afternoon Tea Dinner

When in Los Angeles, visit The Green Gate Inn, 350 Grand Avenue

## WHITING'S CAFETERIA

228 Mass. Ave., Boston

## The KENSINGTON LUNCHEON

Specializes on Fried Chicken

Southern Style \$1.00 Plate

Other Dinners 85c

11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. 5:30 to 7:15 P. M.

687 Boylston St., cor. Kester (up 1 Right)

## BEFORE THE THEATRE

dine at

## Nan's Kitchen

OXFORD TERRACE

BACK OF Copley Theatre

Chicken and Waffles

## YOENG'S

American and Chinese Restaurant

85c Individual Plank

SERVED

Except Sat. 5 to 9 P. M.

Dine and Dance Every Evening 6 to 12 P. M.

No Cover Charge

800 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

## EATING AT

## Cafe de Paris

IS LIKE EATING AT HOME

Luncheon 50c and 60c

Dinner 60c

Sunday Chicken Dinner 75c

12 Haviland Street Boston

## Another Cafe de Paris

Under Same Management

Has Been Opened at 8 Garrison St. Boston

## Café Mimerba

216 Huntington Ave., Boston

(Opp. Christian Science church)

Reputed Cuisine and Exceptional Service. Artistic Surroundings. Refined Music.

## Also CAFETERIA

at 212 Huntington Ave.

"Newest and Best of the Kind"

Same Management as Hotel Mimerba

H. C. DEMETER

## MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRG, Calgary, Alta. (425 Meters)

9:30 p. m.—CNRG Orchestra.

## PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

CNRV, Vancouver, B. C. (391 Meters)

10 p. m.—Dance program.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (381 Meters)

8 p. m.—Light opera, 9 to 12—Dance program; intermission solo.

KPTR, Hollywood, Calif. (370 Meters)

8 p. m.—Special program, 10 to 12—Dance program.

KXN, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)

8 p. m.—Courtney program, 9—Feature program, 11—Dance program.

KNTB, Hollywood, Calif. (370 Meters)

8 p. m.—Special program, 10 to 12—Dance program.

KJL, Los Angeles, Calif. (495 Meters)

8 p. m.—Zoe's Quartet, 10—Dance program.

KRON, Long Beach, Calif. (



### UNDER CITY HEADINGS

**Pennsylvania**  
**WILKINSBURG**  
(Continued)  
*Spring Is Coming!*  
Any remodeling or repairs given our  
careful attention.  
**E. HARTMEYER ELECTRIC CO.**  
Electrical Contractors

7973 Franklin 907 Franklin Ave.  
**CALDWELL & GRAHAM**  
*Department Stores*  
 Penn Avenue and Wood Street  
 Franklin 0143

---

**EDITORIAL REVIEW PATTERN**

THE  
 FIRST  
 NATIONAL  
 BANK

Penn Avenue and Wood Street  
The Outstanding Bank in Wilkes-Barre

**New** STORE  
LOCATION  
STOCK

**Men's Wear**

**HECK BROS.**  
WOOD AND SOUTH

**Pittsburgh Proof Products**

**WALMER**  
HARDWARE  
& LUMBER

Miss E. B. Maxwell  
**FLORIST**  
812 WOOD STREET

---

**THE VERY BEST**  
Ingredients Go Into Our Baking  
Wholesomely Prepared Salads, etc.  
**CROTH'S BAKE SHOP**  
594 Wood Street

**W. M. LAFFERTY**  
Plumbing and Heating  
1013 Penn Avenue

**DEE'S TIRE STORE**  
NEW AND USED TIRES  
Vulcanizing a Specialty  
913 PENN AVENUE

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
IS FOR SALE IN  
NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City—John A. Majano, 26 North  
Virginia Ave.; St. Charles Hotel, New  
York, and Seaside Hotel, New Strand, Strand  
Hotel, New Strand, Hotel Traymore, New  
Strand, Hotel Pennastrand, Hotel  
Seaside, New Strand, Hotel Seaburne, New  
Strand; Geo. J. D'Amico, 1000  
Atlantic; Joe Damiano, 827 Boardwalk.

[illegible]

**Advertiser**—David Parkin, 170 Maplewood  
Ave., Union News.  
**Bureau**—M. H. Boucher, Millburn Ave. S.  
W. & Main St.; Union News.  
**Cincinnati**—Union News Co., Lackawanna Sta-  
tion.  
**D. Rudenberg**, 303 Bellevue Ave. E. U. C.  
News.  
**E. R.**; The Washington News Co.,  
Washington St.  
**Farmington Canal Bridge**:  
**Hastings**, Cor. Beaver and Market Sts.: Rob-  
ertson & Co., 68 N. W. & Main St.  
**Highland Ave.**: Union News, H. & M.  
Stables, Park Place: Union News, Erie Sta-  
tion.  
**Jones**—Michael Cronin, Highland Ave. Sta-  
tion; D. Berkow, 4 North Day St. M.  
Hawthall, 195 Main St.: Union News, D. L.  
Express.  
**Knox**—Alexander Hamilton Hotel News  
Room.  
**Lambert**—Burt L. Moore, 291 State St.  
**Milwaukee**—Applegate's Stationery Store.  
**Norfolk**—J. J. O'Connell, 1000 Main Ave.  
Rockaway News, Main St. E.  
**Peterboro**—Sigel & Ahlborn, 64 Park Ave.  
Orange—Union News, D. L. & W. St. A.

Union News Co., D. L. & W. E. R.  
 & Samner, Springfield Ave.  
 Maple St.  
 Hill—Frank Bern, Hackensack—Plank  
 Field—Newstead Station, H. E. & N.  
 Newstead Ave.  
 Westwood—Westwood Stationery Store, Inc.,  
 Westwood Ave.  
 PENNSYLVANIA  
 Harrisburg—H. M. Snyder, 1145 Hamilton St.  
 Chambers—James Dugan, Federal St. Station;  
 Harrisburg News Stand, 608 Federal St.  
 York—J. E. & O. News Co.  
 York—J. E. & O. News Co., Penn. R. R.  
 Hall's News Stand, 10 West Seventh  
 Lawrence—The News Stand, 10 West 19th  
 Street.  
 Philadelphia—Franklin News Co. 1212 Lib-  
 erty St.  
 Harrisburg—Harry & Korbushor's News  
 Stand, Fourth & Market Sts.  
 Johnstown—Johnstown News Co.; Capital  
 News Stand  
 Reading—Reams Book Store, No. Quince St.  
 Newswick Hotel News Stand, No. Quince

[illegible]



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

In view of the energy with which Italy has of late resumed her forward policy in western Arabia, it is not surprising to learn that the situation thus produced has been the subject of an exchange of views between the British and Italian Governments. This is commonly believed to have been among the matters discussed by Sir Austen Chamberlain and Signor Mussolini at their recent meeting at Leghorn. Since then, the whole question has been reviewed at an Anglo-Italian conference in Rome.

### Anglo-Italian Relations in Arabia

It is in and around the Yemen, which occupies the southwest corner of the Arabian Peninsula, that British and Italian interests come most closely into contact or collision. The Yemenite coast line on the Red Sea lies opposite the Italian colony of Eritrea on the East African seaboard, and in the port of Massowah Italy has a natural base for the commercial, and possibly also the political, penetration of the Yemen.

Of this she has taken full advantage, and a considerable trade has grown up between Eritrea and the Yemen. Italy has had her eye on southwestern Arabia for some time past, but she was at first inclined to single out for her attentions the Imam Yahia's rival, the Idrisi Emir of Asir. Asir bounds the Yemen on the north and separates it from the Hejaz. During the past two or three years the scales have turned in favor of the Imam, and he sealed his triumph by finally wresting from Asir the important Red Sea port of Hodeidah, for which he had contended ever since the armistice.

At the close of the war, Hodeidah was in British occupation. It was evacuated by the British forces in 1921, and was allowed to fall into the hands of the Idrisi. When the ascendancy of the Imam over the Idrisi was definitely established, however, Italy exerted every effort to conciliate the Imam, and by the latter part of 1926 a treaty was signed which, though the published text is rather colorless, means in practice that Italy's priority in the Yemen is definitely recognized.

The moral of the treaty is pointed by the fact that it was concluded just after a British mission to the Imam, having exhausted all its efforts to bring him to terms, had left Sana'a empty-handed. Sir Gilbert Clayton found the Imam adamant, and he had no alternative but to await a more propitious moment for reopening negotiations, thus evacuating the field in favor of Italy.

One reason why Great Britain is interested in an understanding with the Imam is that the Yemen marches to the south with the British Protectorate of Aden. In pursuance of the aggressive policy which he has followed since the war, the Imam has constantly threatened the ill-defined frontier and has repeatedly tampered with the allegiance of various tribes within the British Protectorate. Moreover, the trade of the Yemen—and judged by Arabian standards, its trade is not inconsiderable—has in the past gone largely through the port of Aden, and Great Britain has no desire to see it diverted from Aden through Massowah, which is precisely one of the objects at which Italy is aiming. Nor is it purely a question of trade. The security of the Red Sea is an important British interest. Italy is already installed on the East African side at Massowah, and it cannot be particularly desirable from a British point of view that it should also be installed on the Asiatic side by dominating the Yemen.

There is another feature of the situation which still remains to be mentioned. The Imam, now an Italian protégé, has a standing feud with the Idrisi, and the Idrisi's dominions were recognized by Great Britain in a treaty concluded during the war, as including the Farsan Islands, which lie off the coast of Asir. These islands are reputed to contain petroleum deposits; indeed, a concession was granted by the Turks as long ago as 1912 to a concern known as the Red Sea Oilfields Company. It is now learned that the Farsan Islands have attracted the serious attention of an important British oil group, which is stated to have recently secured a concession from the Idrisi, and to have made him a substantial payment on account, thus replenishing his depleted exchequer, and putting him in a position to resist further aggression on the part of the Imam, if not to turn the tables by taking the offensive himself.

To complicate the situation still further, the Idrisi is in close relations with his northern neighbor, Ibn Saud of the Hejaz. Whether Ibn Saud has actually guaranteed the integrity of Asir—or what is left of it—is not quite clear, but if Asir is not a Wahabi protectorate, it is certainly not far from meriting such a description. On the other hand, Ibn Saud himself has recently concluded an understanding with Great Britain, and the British Government is now in process of negotiating a more comprehensive agreement with him. Thus, as usual in the politics of the Arabian Peninsula, there are wheels within wheels, and it is easy to understand why the reconciliation of British and Italian interests in this part of the world should be engaging the serious attention of the governments concerned.

Publication of estimates by financiers and economists that the properties owned by Henry Ford are worth more than \$1,000,000,000 has occasioned universal discussion in American and foreign newspapers. That in the brief period of less than twenty-five years an investment of \$28,000 should have grown to the enormous values represented by the word "billion," is in itself a cause for wonder at the conditions that have made such an accomplishment possible. No tale of riches from gold, diamond, or oil fields has matched this extraordinary accumulation of wealth.

In general, the comments on Mr. Ford's success in building up the vast enterprise that has been so profitable have approved of the methods

adopted to extend a new industry, and have had no fault to find with the rich rewards that he has reaped. In some of the journals professing to represent what are alleged to be the special interests of Labor against Capital, however, there have been caustic criticisms of the alleged "exploiter," who is charged with having paid his factory workers too small a share of the wealth their labor produced. As stated by one exponent of radical anti-Capital views, "Labor produced that billion dollars. Why is one man allowed to retain it?"

The assertion that the men employed by Henry Ford "created" his great fortune is one of the fallacies that underlie the demand of the Socialists and Communists that governments should take over the ownership and management of productive industry. In the strictly literal sense, the workers did produce the motor vehicles sold at a handsome profit. That, however, is not the whole truth. There remains the other and highly important factor of management, both of the production and sale of the millions of cars, with which Mr. Ford must be credited. At about the same time that the Ford Company started operations, some New York and Philadelphia capitalists began the manufacture of cars on a large scale. They employed skilled engineers, and turned out a car that seemed satisfactory, but the cost of production was too high, and in a few years the concern went into bankruptcy. In this case labor produced cars, as it did in the Ford factory, but instead of a fortune, millions of dollars were lost. The difference was in the peculiar ability of Henry Ford to co-ordinate efficient production and a wise selling policy, with the results that have astonished the world.

Without labor, of course, productive enterprise is not possible. Whether it shall be a success or a failure, however, depends largely upon the ability of the management, and the fact that unusual managing capacity brings great gains is not a ground for complaint against the system of private property. Mr. Ford's success was not due to any special privilege or law-established monopoly, and his wealth was honestly earned by his service to the public in furnishing them transportation at a moderate cost.

Though relatively few individuals would be able to state, without special inquiry, just where Lubantun is, it should be of interest to all, for it is hoped that discoveries to be made there will confirm the "reality of a world-wide spread of civilization in ancient times." It is the great mystery city of Mayan culture in British Honduras, and thither an expedition is soon to start under the auspices of the British Museum. The work to be prosecuted is said to be of the greatest archaeological importance. By way of information, Lubantun is a little more than fifty miles by river from the coast and about thirty miles from Punta Gorda, south of the mouth of the Rio Grande.

In a book recently issued by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, entitled "Main Street and Wall Street,"

### "Main Street and Wall Street"

William Z. Ripley, professor of political economy at Harvard University, has collected several of his recent articles dealing with financial and industrial affairs and practices which he has seen fit to regard critically in what he refers to somewhat broadly as the investment field. But in addition he presents to his readers much entirely new matter touching subjects which have been previously treated somewhat less fully and exhaustively.

The comprehensive thesis of most of Professor Ripley's papers has been the disregard, as he sees it, of the rights of minority stockholders who have been prevailed upon to invest their money in industrial and financial enterprises in which the element of speculation predominates or is an important element. In the book just published he refers, in discussing this aspect of modern business, to recent legal innovations in charter-framing, which he characterizes as "adding insult to injury." These innovations, he declares, "after concentrating all power and responsibility in directorates, seek baldly to hold them utterly scatheless as respects any liability at law. With characteristic directness he takes up arms against the growing practice of persuading holders of securities in which their rights are safeguarded to exchange these for issues which are drawn solely in the interests of the corporations or companies themselves. He says:

The docility of corporate shareholders permitting themselves to be honey-fugled or dragged into exchanging securities of one corporation for another is responsible for a considerable part of the loss of shareholders' rights of one kind or another nowadays. We are now in the midst of a veritable mania for such horse trades.

Coming again to a consideration of the rights of holders of preferred stock, Professor Ripley asks if they are to be "ditched with impunity." Because they have a preferred claim upon the earnings they are expected, in modern practice, he says, "to be satisfied with a divorce from the management." But he insists that "there would be far greater safety all around were they, perhaps, not with a hand on the throttle, but at least with a seat in the cab."

Embraced in the bracket with limited liability provisions by charter and special exemptions, non-voting stock, voting trusts, and the superimposition of holding company upon holding company, is now found no-par stock, a type of security which has gained wide popularity within recent years. Professor Ripley declares this to be "an egregious malversion of the rights of shareholders and of the public generally." He continues:

This expedient is handmaiden to a considerably shifty company in contributing to corporate obfuscation and fraud. Without no-par stock, some of the other innovations in corporate practice would lose much of their poignancy. By its aid a number of different elements contributory to a conspiracy against the interests of investors and of the public are welded together to form a substantial menace to sound corporate finance.

The Harvard economist makes his position perfectly plain by appending, at the proper place in his discussion of the evils which he claims to see, the names of some of the companies which have made what he regards as objectionable provisions in their charters. Evidently it is not a difficult matter to obtain the necessary official approval of these conditions. There is now, as there has long been, a keen rivalry among many of the states, particularly

in the eastern section of the United States, to become the sponsor of corporations of large capitalization. One concludes, therefore, that the investor is protected only by his own caution and prudence. Experience has shown that these frequently fail. The unsupported promise of generous dividends serves to allay all thought of conservatism. Perhaps it is too much to ask that the State act as guardian in such cases, but it would seem that the imperative need is for a closer supervision of such affairs, rather than that the way be made easier for the practices of which complaint is made.

When a representative of the people proposes in a state legislature—as was recently reported—that it shall be made unlawful for any person to walk out at night without carrying a light "visible at a distance of at least fifty feet," the proposal naturally attracts wide attention. The newspaper press welcomes it as providing spice of humor to season the feast of information and knowledge to be that day spread for the public's consumption. The idea, passing into general circulation, adds to that day's material for pleasant conversation, and contributes, by so much, to social life. Nearly everybody is astonished and amused at the absurd notion of carrying a light.

Yet it was not so very long ago that people who went out after dark carried lights and thought nothing about it. To be sure, those lights were carried to illuminate the way rather than the pedestrian, who could then reasonably quote the ancient French proverb that "a candle before lights better than a candle behind." Resuming this practice for the purpose of making themselves visible to motorists, if the legislator secured the passage of his bill, the people of that state would have to reverse the proverb and say that "a candle behind lights better than a candle before."

It needs no pretentious argument that one had better keep his light shining behind than before and, as the proposed measure seems to require reflectors, and therefore two lights, even the most conscientious citizen might sometimes be innocently going along in a sequent darkness. A lantern with a reflector, carried in the hand and revolved rapidly back and forth, might perhaps meet the requirements of the law and keep the citizen informed as to his lighthouse efficiency, but with a lantern in each hand, one pointing forward and the other aft, he would be hardly better off than if he wore his after light in the small of his back. These points, though not mentioned in the reports, have presumably been taken into consideration, and the sponsor of the bill may have in thought some perfect method for lighting up the pedestrian both before and behind, yet without making him so luminous as to dazzle and bewilder a motorist. Under any circumstances many citizens would, for necessary economy, have to resort to the least expensive expedient, and perhaps two reflecting lanterns, hung on opposite ends of a stick, would be the most common practice.

But absurd as it seems to pretty nearly everybody except the sponsor, this current news may interest some future student of the times as illuminating (with all these pedestrian lights) the present anomalous condition. A speaker at a "Safety First" convention the other day defined transportation by motor as the "evolution of vehicular traffic," and seemed rather to reproach pedestrians for their "failure to conform" to it. He felt, evidently, that pedestrians conformed better to what might also be called the "evolution of Dobbin." But if there had been as many horses as there now are motor vehicles, perhaps there would then have been a legislator proposing that pedestrians illuminate themselves at night to keep from being run over. The "menace to pedestrians" comes oddly, at least in part, from the fact that so many of them are also motorists.

## Random Ramblings

The rickshaws in Tokyo, Japan, are losing in their long struggle against more modern means of travel. In 1897 there were more than 39,000, but today there are fewer than 8500. America's "Old Dobbin" can readily sympathize.

"Ping-pong" has been almost forgotten about, but now table tennis is taking a merited place in the world of indoor sport, and has even an international association for its government. The name's the thing!

The Congress of the United States is considering an appropriation of \$185,000 for a new ventilating system in the Senate. This gives promise of a number of problems being aired in the near future.

Voices coming from passengers in airplanes have been heard distinctly in the streets. Why not? Plain language usually is understood.

If the controversy continues much longer, there will be nobody left with the impression that Muscle Shoals is a kind of shellfish.

A society of real estate dealers is said to have offered a prize for an association song. Wonder if the winner will get a lot?

Not strange, but interesting that Portugal's recent revolutions should be in political circles.

California is now shipping iceberg lettuce to England as a cold business proposition.

Would you attribute the opening up of South Africa partly to its Rhodes?

The man who talks with, and not at, his boy has learned a wonderful lesson.

"Static"—What a little word, but what a noise it makes in the world!

There usually is a small hole to slip through in all straw ballots.

Sometimes the blunter the statement the sharper the point.

Distance lends enchantment to the radio fan.

Freckles constitute many a son's spots.

## The Crossways of the World

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

ONCE upon a time the Crossways of the World were said to be at the Paris Opéra. Those crossways of the world have been displaced. It was repeated by travelers of all conditions and by the Parisians themselves that the surest way to find anybody whose traces had been lost was to sit on the terrace of the Café de la Paix on the Grands Boulevards. Sooner or later the lost person, if one were patient enough, would go by.

This was a pardonable exaggeration. It truly conveyed the cosmopolitan character of this angle of the boulevards. Those men and women who were in the habit of undertaking long voyages all went in an unceasing procession by the Opéra of Paris. They came from all the Balkan countries; they came from Russia; they came from the Mediterranean lands; they came from Germany and from England; they came from the Near East and from the Far East; they came from America. . . . Here was the veritable center, a sort of secular Mecca.

The Grands Boulevards of Paris are still thronged, but since the war there has been a remarkable displacement, and a new center has been formed. The Crossways of the World are today rather at Montparnasse on the southern side of the Seine. In the past few months the writer has seen in this spot an extraordinary number of the most celebrated writers of the United States. He has seen sociologists and politicians; he has seen painters and sculptors; he has seen professors and students; he has seen, in short, all those who make their way through Europe in search of instruction or of entertainment, who wish to observe and who wish to encounter men of other nations.

The Boulevard du Montparnasse, where it crosses the Boulevard Raspail, is, in its present form, of comparatively recent growth. The whole stretch of pavement is a matter of only a thousand yards, yet in those thousand yards a score of languages are spoken. Representatives of every country are to be met, and especially there are to be met members of every school of artistic expression.

There are the most fantastic costumes; there are all degrees of culture. Here is the rendezvous of intellectuals—some of them true intellectuals, others of them false. There are painters who can paint and painters who cannot paint. There are poets who have done excellent work, and others whose poetry, one imagines, is a mere excuse for idleness.

Along this thoroughfare are bookshops galore, and shops which deal in antiques, and shops which sell pigments and

essels. In the hotels which lie on either side—some of them little, some of them big, some of them dingy and some of them palatial—are hosts of foreigners, of whom a large proportion are Americans. The character of Montparnasse is unmistakable. It is written on its forehead. There is a sense in which Montparnasse is the Greenwich Village or the Chelsea of Paris; but it is much more than Greenwich Village or Chelsea—it is more foreign, more animated, more mixed, more teeming.

Most of the cafés have now been turned into picture galleries, where one may sometimes see the works of artists who have become famous mingled with the strangest compositions of the most "advanced" and, let it be confessed, incompetent painters.

There is a constant coming and going. Montparnasse is emptied, only to be renewed. The Germans are now in evidence again. The Russians frequent the places where Trotsky darkly schemed. Turks and Armenians and Greeks—one of them used to wear sandals and chlamys—sit side by side. There are Rumanians; and Czechoslovakians, and Cubans, and Chinese, and Brazilians, and Egyptians in higgledy-piggledy confusion. A Hindoo with a huge turban is in company with a lank Pole, a swarthy Spaniard, and a heavy-jowled Dutchman. Above all, there are fair-haired Swedes and Norwegians. The British and the Americans are conspicuous.

Montparnasse has veritably become the most international site in the world. It is at once Bohemian and bourgeois; it is at once rich and poor; and although it is new, it is at the same time old, for if one looks up its origins, one will find that already in the time of Villon the "escholiers" drifted into the wooded fields of Montparnasse from the Latin Quarter. In the thirteenth century, Jehan de Meung composed the "Roman de la Rose" in lodgings which were on the Rue Saint Jacques.

Since then there has been a slow overflowing from the Latin Quarter, where students from many countries assembled in the time of Abelard, sinking their nationalities, German, Italian, Flemish and Spanish, in the universal desire for learning.

As is perhaps to be expected, there is much that is objectionable in this cosmopolitan life, but there is also much that is admirable. Montparnasse is a gymnasium of great bracing virtues and of efforts which transcend frontiers, and out of this welter of myriad-sided life something which is altogether good may come.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

BERLIN

THE literary section of the Academy of Arts here, which was only recently organized, is trying to obtain a prolongation of the copyright in Germany to fifty years. At present the protection afforded authors and composers in this country by the copyright expires thirty years after the passing on of the author. A number of prominent authors and composers, however, have entered protests against this proposal, declaring that only a small number of persons would benefit by a prolongation, while the population as a whole profited by an early expiration of the copyright, the release of the books and music making their cheaper production possible.

Special "social attachés" should be appointed to the German embassies and legations in the principal industrial countries, it was suggested at a recent meeting of the budget committee of the Reichstag, when the budget of the Ministry of Labor was under discussion. The office of these would be to watch to what extent and with what result international agreements for the welfare of working classes were being put into practice by law in those countries. Dr. Heinrich Brauns, the Minister of Labor, expressed himself as very favorable to this suggestion, declaring it was most necessary that Germany be kept informed as to the legislation on this subject in other countries, of which it did not know enough. Such attachés, in his opinion, need be appointed to the embassies of only about five or six countries which had a well-developed industry. Germany is prevented by the Treaty of Versailles from maintaining military or naval attachés at its embassies in foreign countries. The replacement of the pre-war military attaché by a "social attaché" of the new type by so military a nation as Germany once was, is surely a step in the right direction.

"Das Einjahreige" is to disappear, and with it one of the last remnants of the pre-war imperial Germany in which the authorities usually judged everyone according to his military abilities and grade, will belong to the past. The "Einjahreige," the literal translation of which is the "One Year," was an examination held in the higher schools, and when this was passed the pupil obtained the privilege of serving only one year in the army, while all and sundry had to serve two or three years. He entered the army as "Einjahreiger" and was treated differently from the ordinary soldier.

Since this examination could be passed only by pupils of higher schools, the "possession of the Einjahreige," as the Germans said, gave to the bearer a certain social standing. It was also a sign of higher education, so that many business firms engaged only apprentices having passed this examination. The majority of boys wishing to enter business or take up a similar practical profession left school after having attained the "Einjahreige," the others remaining yet another three years and passing a second examination called the *Arbitrium*, which is said to correspond to the B. A. degrees of English universities. The latter alone entitles to the attendance at a university. Thus the "Einjahreige" not only was the final examination for many boys, but it also became the dividing line between those who took up a profession immediately and those who wished to study, the latter being called academicians.

Thus there are three distinct classes in Germany, where everybody is put into some category: those who have not passed the "Einjahreige," the "Einjahreiger" and the academicians. The latter are usually distinguished by the title of "doctor," which they obtain after three or four years of study at a university and which has become so widespread that some persons prefer to go without it. Although the name "Einjahreige" is thus to disappear, the examination will still remain, but it will be called the examination of "mittlere Reife," which signifies an examination taking place when the pupil is half through school, showing whether he has attained a certain standard of proficiency. Thus while the distinction between those who have passed the examination and those who have not may continue, at least will no longer be connected with the army.

In order to encourage children to save their pennies, so-called saving machines will be put in several schools in Germany. Upon dropping a ten-pennig piece into the slot of the machine and turning a handle, a notice announcing the receipt of the money will be printed by the machine on the pupil's "saving card." When he has thus accumulated one mark the savings bank will hand him out this sum, or, if he wishes to continue to save, will give him a receipt for this amount.

An incident which reminds one of the conduct of over-anxious officials in the early days of railway transportation took place here recently in connection with the delivery by air of a local newspaper to one of the seaside resorts on the Baltic coast. Last summer the Ullstein Company decided to dispatch its popular noon paper, the *B.Z. am Mittag*, by air to various seaside places, among them Binn, on the Island of Rugen. Not being able to find a suitable landing place in Binn, the pilot was ordered to throw down five bundles of newspapers

over the field of a farmer who had given his consent. Two men were stationed on the ground, one of whom was instructed to signal to the pilot by firing off small rockets. Soon, however, the local authorities intervened, and the service to Binn had to be suspended. Now the man who gave the signals has been fined because, as the judge declared, he and the pilot had made themselves a public nuisance; the pilot by throwing off the newspapers, and he by directing this through signals.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "Business Co-operation Within Germany"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: A recent editorial in the MONITOR entitled "Business Co-operation Within Germany," gives an interesting survey of the cartel system operating in Germany at the present day, where it is pointed out that there were at the end of 1925 some 3000 of these associations, a fact which may therefore be expected to have a definite effect on the commercial life of the nation.

Associations for the purpose of assisting trade are of various kinds, but there is one motive that may be said to lie at the back of every one, namely, to secure greater benefits to the particular trade concerned. Unless, however, a corresponding benefit accrues to the community at large such associations are not likely to have a more than limited and transient success.

An illuminating address was recently given by Philip Snowden, former Chancellor of the Exchequer under the late Labor Government, on this subject of business associations and amalgamations, as guest at a luncheon arranged by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. The speaker classed amalgamations under three groups, namely: trade associations, cartels and trusts.

With regard to the first, he said it "has no advantages so far as the general public are concerned. . . . Its purpose in the first place is to keep alive uneconomic concerns which never would be able to stand or survive against the competition of more powerful rivals. The main purpose, therefore, of a trade association is to keep up prices and to exploit the community. It is no part of the purpose or the idea, or the aim of a trade association to improve methods of production, to effect economies and to eliminate waste."

The second group of amalgamations is the cartel, which he describes as "an association of concerns which delimit the areas of competition and fix certain areas. It may be a cartel comprising firms which have one national boundary, or it may be a cartel of an international character."

In this case competition is partially or wholly eliminated by allotting to the different members of the cartel definite areas outside of which they may not carry their business operations. Mr. Snowden says of such an arrangement that it "cannot be a final form of trade amalgamation because just as in the case of a trade association there are few, if any, economic advantages from such an association as that. . . . The fact that it does not affect economic advantages in the management of the individual concerns comprised within the cartel forces the third stage of amalgamations, and that is the form of a trust."

And this is exactly what is happening in Germany, according to the article in the MONITOR to which I have referred. Quoting from it, "They are going outside their original field to effect standardization and specialization."

Mr. Snowden says of trusts, "Their aim is to concentrate production on the most economical sites. . . . and in the best equipped works." The resulting economies include "the closing down of unremunerative or badly equipped or out-of-date concerns. . . . the saving of a very large number of different agencies, managers, clerks and travelers, a great saving in advertising and in innumerable other ways; therefore from the public point of view I do not think that we have any reason at all to look with disfavor upon this modern movement in industry."

Mr. Snowden stated that some years ago he studied the operations and results of the trust movement in America and came to the conclusion that the general effect of the trusts in the United States had not been to increase prices.

While recognizing the benefits that undoubtedly result from this truly co-operative method of production and distribution we must not overlook the fact that in this process of what may be styled the evolution of business organization the "managers, clerks and travelers" and many others as well, including the manual worker, often lose their jobs. It is no economy to eliminate workers on the one hand while depriving men of their means of livelihood on the other. This surely is the worst form of waste. There is some flaw in the system here, as in every humanly devised system, which needs to be carefully investigated by all economists and business men, and the first essential that must be brought to the solution of the problem is the application of the Golden Rule.

Bromley, Kent, Eng. F.C.A.